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Labor Song.

Hurrah for the song of the stalwart and strong,
That toil o'er land and o'er sea;
Who sing as they ride on labor's rough tide,
So happy, contented, and free!
They're kings of the earth, and heroes of worth,
Who breast the huge billows of toil,
And sturdily band stout heart and strong hand
To conquer the sea and the soil!

Each brown, horny hand, bespeaks deeds that are grand,
The battles they fight are sublime!
Their works shall yet rise, from the earth to the skies,
And span the whole region of Time!
Then hurrah for the might, the manhood and right,
That makes the whole universe ring!
Let scepters bow down, our heroes to crown,
For heart, hand and brain make the king!

—*H. T. Ardley, in Free Press.*

Going After the Cows.

"Jennie! Jennie! Jennie!
Where in the world can Jennie be?
She crossed the meadow an hour ago—
What ails the girl that she lingers so?"

The sun goes down in the crimson west,
The tired day prepares for rest,
And the laggard moments slowly pass,
But bring no news of the truant lass.

"What ails the girl?" The sober cows,
Stopping along the lane to browse,
May look in vain from side to side,
And wait for the voice of their pretty guide.

Far far behind, by the pasture gate,
Jennie and Jamie forget 'tis late—
Forget the cows, and the milking hour,
And every thing else save Love's sweet power.

The lengthening shadows, unheeded fall,
The whip-poor-will with his plaintive call,
The gathering dews, and the darkening sky—
All warn in vain as the minutes fly.

Twice and thrice does mother go
To the farm-house door ere she hears the low
Of the cows as they trample up the lane,
And the ring of the cow bells clear and plain.

But presently come the laggard feet
Of Jennie and Jamie. Oh! shyly sweet
Are the girl's blue eyes as she stands before
The mother who meets her at the door!

"Where did you go, my child?" "I?—oh,
Only after the cows, you know."
Then whispered Jamie: "Whatever you do,
Don't tell her that—I went after you!"

—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Point of Honor.

Shortly after Waterloo had been fought, an English regiment (which had taken a distinguished part in that great victory), stationed in a Mediterranean garrison, gained an unenviable notoriety there by a sudden mania for dueling that broke out amongst the officers, and which threatened to become so chronic in its character as seriously to interfere with the discipline of the corps. Quarrels were literally "made to order" at mess-time for the most trifling affairs, and scarcely a day passed without a hostile meeting taking place, which the colonel—a weak-minded man—expressed himself powerless to prevent. Indeed, he had already been sent to "Coventry" by his subordinates, which, as our readers doubtless know, is a kind of social excommunication that, when acted upon in an English regiment, generally ends in the retirement from the corps of the individual on whom it falls. It was so in this instance, for the colonel saw that the vendetta-like conduct of his officers towards him was gradually divesting him of all authority in the eyes of his men; and as he had none but his social inferiors to whom he could turn for counsel and advice, he was compelled to relinquish his command and return to England. On arrival in that country he lost no time in proceeding to the Horse Guards, where he sought and gained an interview with the Duke of Wellington, to whom he gave a graphic account of the state of affairs which existed in the regiment he had just left.

The Iron Duke listened attentively to the narration, and knitted his brow in anger as the colonel related the story of the dueling; and, when the latter had finished speaking, he exclaimed, in an unmistakably stern and uncompromising tone:

"It is your fault, sir! You should have brought some of the ringleaders to a court-martial, and cashiered them on the spot. You have sadly neglected your duty, and that is a thing which I never pardon."

The colonel left the Horse Guards in a very crestfallen state, and he was scarcely surprised when he saw in the next *Gazette* the announcement that "His Majesty had no further need of his services."

In the meantime the duke had obtained a special audience of the Prince Regent, to whom he explained the condition of affairs in connection with the regiment in question. The result of the interview was that Colonel A——a well-known martinet, then on half-pay, was sent for, and the circumstances explained to him; the prince offering him the command of the regiment on condition that he would undertake to cure the dueling propensities of its officers. Colonel A—— was delighted at the prospect of active service, and he willingly accepted the task assigned to him, it being understood that he was to be granted a royal indemnity for anything serious which might happen to any body else in his endeavors to put a stop to the dueling. He was a man of high reputation, and had previously held other difficult commands, being known throughout the army as a good soldier but a stern disciplinarian.

Such was the old soldier's feelings at the special honor conferred on him that, on leaving St. James's palace, he actually forgot to return the salute of the sentinels posted at the gates, to the great astonishment of the latter, who knew his punctilious habits.

On his arrival at the garrison he lost no time in making himself acquainted with his brother-officers. He had already laid out his plan of action in his own mind, and was fully determined to allow nothing to swerve him a hair's breath from the path of duty. At the mess-table he behaved with studied politeness and amiability of manner; and his subordinates indicated that they were greatly pleased with their new commander. He chatted pleasantly with all, from the senior major down to the youngest ensign, and when the cloth was removed regaled them with the latest gossip and doings of London society. Before they separated for the night, however, he took the opportunity of informing them, in a very quiet manner, that he had heard of the frequent duels which had already taken place in the corps, and that it seemed a matter of regret to him that they could not manage to live in peace and amity.

"However," he said, "if it be your wish, gentlemen, to fight out your quarrels in this way, I shall interpose no obstacle to your doing so. But this can only be by your pledging your word of honor now, to the effect that in future no duel shall take place without my permission having been first obtained. As I am your colonel, it is necessary that my authority should be acknowledged in all that relates to the honor of the regiment."

The officers looked at each other and then at the colonel, and a somewhat embarrassing silence ensued; but it was broken by Colonel A——, who said:

"Don't be afraid that I shall refuse your request; on the contrary, I shall only be too pleased to grant my permission, if, on examining the facts of the case I find sufficient reason to think that the applicant's *amour propre* has been wounded, and that a hostile meeting is indispensable."

At these reassuring words the young fire-eaters were satisfied, and at once gave the promise demanded; and Col. A—— then retired to his chamber, where, overcome with the fatigue of a rough voyage, he soon found himself snugly ensconced in the arms of Morpheus.

On the following morning he was rather rudely awakened from a refreshing slumber by a loud rapping at his chamber-door; and, on challenging his early visitors, he was informed that it was Captain Lord Vellum and Ensign Warbottle who wished to speak to him on a matter of the gravest importance.

"You might have chosen a more convenient hour for your visit, gentlemen," said the colonel, who was naturally loath to rise from his bed at five o'clock on the first morning after his voyage.

"It is an 'affair of honor,' colonel," was the significant reply, "and cannot be delayed. We beg you will admit us instantly.

The colonel rose and opened the door to the early comers. They were two handsome young men, who had on the previous evening already attracted Colonel A——'s attention by the extreme friendliness which they exhibited for each other. They respectfully saluted their commanding officer as they entered the room, and the latter broke an awkward silence by demanding of them the object of their visit.

Ensign Warbottle again raised his hand in salute as he replied:

"We have come to ask your permission to fight, colonel."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Colonel A——, "I thought you were great friends."

"Yes, colonel, we have been most intimate friends from our youth upward," said Lord Vellum, "and we respect each other very sincerely; but we have had a dispute, and our wounded honor must be satisfied."

"Then I presume that something very serious must have occurred, gentlemen, to make the only remedy for it a recourse to the pistol?"

"It is indeed a very serious matter, colonel," replied Ensign Warbottle; "and it is this: After you had left the table last night we chatted over what you told us about the doings in London lately; and in the enthusiasm of the moment, I remarked that I should like to be there, riding at the head of a troop of Life Guards, and escorting the Prince Regent, with my silver helmet glittering in the sun, and my drawn sword in my hand. Whereupon Lord Vellum said, with a sneer, that I was a feather-bed soldier, and that a leathern bonnet would be quite good enough for such as I. I took no notice of this remark, but I was annoyed and excited; and when he further asserted that the officers of the Life Guards wore brass helmets, human nature could stand it no longer, and I gave him the lie. He retaliated by striking me on the face; an insult, Colonel A——, which justifies me, I think, in demanding a hostile meeting."

The last words were said in a manner which admitted of only one meaning, and the two young officers exchanged glances of mutual hatred and defiance.

"It is indeed grave, gentlemen," sententiously remarked the colonel; "the hemlets worn by officers of His Majesty's Life Guards are neither silver nor brass, but white metal lacquered with silver-gilt; but this information will not, I presume, alter the position of affairs. Do you still wish to fight the question out?"

"Certainly, sir!" exclaimed the two officers.

"Very well," replied the colonel, gravely; "far be it form me to interpose any obstacle to your meeting, gentlemen; but this duel must be a serious one, as befits so important a question as the Life Guards' helmets, and not an affair resulting in a mere scratch, as I am given to understand is generally the case in these mess quarrels. Remember that you are British officers and not Spanish bravoes, and that the honor of a British officer can only be vindicated by the death of his opponent. Go, gentlemen, and fight your duel; and I will meet the survivor on his return."

The two young men saluted the colonel and retired. A few seconds afterwards they and their seconds were seen hurrying off to the place of meeting—a spot which is known in the garrison to this day as "Duel Avenue."

* * * * *

Three hours later, Colonel A—— went down into the parade ground to inspect the regiment, and he was surprised to see both Lord Tellum and Ensign Warbottle amongst the officers who approached him to give the morning salute. The latter had his arm in a sling; and to the stern inquiry of Colonel A—— as to whether the duel had yet taken place, he replied, with a forced smile lighting up his face: "Yes, colonel; his lordship has given me a nasty scratch in the arm."

"A scratch in the arm!" exclaimed the colonel, contemptuously. "And do you call *that* fighting, gentlemen—do you call *that* fighting? And for so important a question as the helmets of His Majesty's Life Guards! Bah! it is nothing! This matter must be fought over again, under pain of instant dismissal from the service if my order be disobeyed!"

"But——" began Lord Vellum, attempting to express his satisfaction at the reparation his wounded honor had received.

"But me no buts, gentlemen," exclaimed the colonel, angrily. "I have the Prince's instruction on this point, and it is for you to vindicate your own honor in a proper manner, or retire disgraced from His Majesty's service."

This alternative was one not to be thought of; and it need scarcely be said that the young fire-eaters chose rather to fight again than be cashiered. The duel was fought again, and this time Lord Vellum was shot through the body—a wound which laid him on a sick bed for two months.

During this long period many quarrels had taken place at the mess-table, rome of which had been settled by the colonel acting as "arbitrator;" and others stood over for his permission to fight—a permission which he refused to grant until the result of Lord Vellum's illness should become known. In the meantime Colonel A—— had communicated with the Duke of Wellington, from whom he received explicit instructions to carry the matter to the bitter end, as the only means of putting a stop to a matter which was fast becoming a world-wide scandal.

Lord Vellum was carefully attended to during his illness by his "friend and enemy," Ensign Warbottle, to whose efforts Lord Vellum not only owed his life, but was enabled at the end of two months to take a short walk every morning. His recovery then proceeded rapidly, and he soon became enabled to walk without any support whatever.

The two friends were walking together one morning, when they suddenly found themselves face to face with Colonel A——.

"Ah, gentlemen, good-morning!" exclaimed the latter. "I am delighted to see his lordship out again, especially as it will now enable you to finish your *affaire d'honneur* in a more satisfactory manner."

The young officers, scarcely believing their own ears, were for a time struck dumb with astonishment, and they gazed at each other and at the colonel with looks of bewilderment and despair.

"You see, gentlemen," said the colonel, gravely, "that this question of the Life Guards' helmets is of such importance that I deemed it advisable, since his lordship's illness, to write to the Duke of Wellington on the subject; and I have here his grace's orders that the duel should be renewed again and again until the life of one of the combatants has been forfeited." As he spoke, Colonel A—— drew from his breast-pocket of his coatee a large letter, bearing on its envelope the words "On His Majesty's Service" in large black letters, and in one corner the notice in red ink, "Very Urgent."

"But," said the young ensign, "his lordship has not recovered yet; besides—"

"When one can walk," interrupted the colonel, "one can also fire off a pistol; and it is not conducive to the interests and dignity of the service that so important a question as the equipment of his majesty's body-guard should any longer be left undecided."

The two young officers, who had cemented their friendship anew during the period of illness, here took each other's hands and gazed long and silently into each other's face. Colonel A—— turned away to hide his emotion; for being really possessed of a kindly disposition, he began to regret the stern and unbending part he had been called upon to perform. Brushing the signs of his weakness away from his eyes, he turned once more towards the young officers and said:

"Gentlemen, I have orders from England to supersede you in the regiment to which we all have the honor to belong; and I am only to wave the execution of these orders on condition that the duel is renewed, as already stated. Your honor is absolutely in your own hands. I leave you to decide, gentlemen, what that course shall be, and bid you for the present adieu."

So saying, the colonel left the two friends to decide upon their own fate. They ultimately decided to consult with their brother officers on the subject, and to be guided by the general opinion. This opinion turned out to be in favor of another fight; and they once more proceeded to the place of meeting, each mentally resolving not to injure the other, but each exchanging portraits and letters for their friends. The fatal weapons were discharged, and Ensign Warbottle fell to the earth with a shot buried in his heart.

The grief of Lord Vellum knew no bounds, for he had been led to believe that the balls had been withdrawn from the pistols. He threw himself on the inanimate body of his friend, and could with great difficulty be removed therefrom. At length he was conducted to the house of a married officer; and from there he indicted a letter to Colonel A—, tendering his resignation, and reproaching the latter with the death of his friend.

The same afternoon, Colonel A—— assembled the other officers, and addressing himself especially to those whose applications to fight were in suspension, declared himself ready to grant one more permission on the same conditions as the other, namely, that "for honor's sake" the combatants should fight to the death. In the pause which ensued, one officer after another saluted the colonel respectfully, and then retired as silently as they came, leaving him alone in the mess-room, and master of the situation.

It was a rude lesson which these officers had received, but it fully accomplished its purpose; and from that day to this dueling has been almost unknown in the British army.

Pure Milk by the "French Method."

In the "Home and Society" department of *Scribner's Magazine* for July, Joel Benton describes a new experiment of a dairyman as follows:

These glass bottles, which are sent from "Sweet-clover Farm," in Sharon, Conn., and from nowhere else in the world, are made of beautiful clear glass, and, though of daintier proportions, resemble somewhat in shape the larger champagne bottles. They are supplied with a wired rubber cork, similar to that which is used for sarsaparilla and beer bottles, and on the side of the flange of the wire, which is to be raised before the cork can be opened, a paper label is pasted overlapping the wire on the glass neck, whereon is printed the day and date on which the bottle was filled. On the base of the bottle is a general label giving the advertisement of the farm on which the method originated, and a little piece of information of which we shall presently speak. When twenty of these bottles are filled they are put into a box just large enough to hold them, separated from each other by a rack partition.

It is easy to see that milk put up in this way says to the purchaser at once, and unmistakably: "I am 'the genuine article.'" For, it would be utterly impracticable to try to tamper with it. The label, which cannot be broken without detection, gives to the buyer the correct history of the contents of every bottle; and when he draws the cork, he knows that the grass his milk was secreted from was cropped the day before on the slopes of lovely pastures in Litchfield county, Conn. There is no fear of chalk, of chemicals, or of water. It is the same fluid you find in the pail as it comes from the country barn.

A sentence printed on the bottles tells us that the bottling of "Milk from one Cow" is a specialty; and to young children and invalids this news becomes a pleasant proclamation. For ordinary use the combination of the milk of twenty to a hundred cows suffices, if the dairy be well kept; but, under special circumstances it is desirable, and in the case of delicate infants may save life, to have the milk which is used drawn regularly from one cow. When the bottles discriminate in this way an extra label is used to designate "Cow 25," or "Cow 34," and so on.

Sea-Sickness.

Of the many annoyances to which the traveling public is subject at this particular season sea-sickness is, perhaps, the most distressing. A perfect cure for this malady would rob ocean travel of half its terrors. No drug, however, has been discovered which acts as a specific. The cause of the sickness is largely, if not wholly, due to the involuntary and unexpected motions to which the passengers are subjected on board ship. These cause undue pressure upon the stomach and liver, and derange the action of those organs. To prevent this, attention has recently been called to an old plan, which is said to be very successful. It consists in regulating the act of breathing according to the pitching or rolling of the vessel, drawing in breath as she rises, and breathing out as she falls into the trough of the waves. After a little experience the practice, it is said, becomes involuntary. When sea-sickness has fairly set in, the only thing to be done is to get rid of the extra bile thrown into the circulation, and to allay the irritation of the stomach.

A Palace and No Bread.

Late letters from Constantinople to the English journals say: The Palace is in the greatest straits for money, and cannot even pay its bakers' bills. Sadyk telegraphed to the Vali of Smyrna, begging for 300,000 piasters for the household expenses of the Sultan. The Vali answered that he had not as many paras. The grocers to whom the palace is in debt refuse to furnish provisions for even small amounts. The money raised by loan is instantly swallowed by debts. Things are now as bad as ever. Besides this the Sultan, it is said, has fits of madness, in which he amuses himself by smashing everything in the apartments of some of his women whom he suspects of having had a hand in the conspiracy. He ordered Murad and family to be sent into exile. With difficulty Sadyk persuaded him to revoke the decision, and then the Sultan turned on him in fury, and ordered him out of his presence. He refuses to speak to or to see Osman Ghazi, and sees plotters and enemies on every side.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Summer Care of Hogs.

The principal diet of hogs in summe should be grass, rich slop, fruits and vegetables, and some corn; these, with the worms and insects obtained on range, are amply sufficient to sustain a steady growth until the cool autumn weather sets in, when a diet of sound corn with some slop should be continued until they are fat enough for killing or for market. This process of taking hogs through the summer applies equally to hogs that have been wintered, or to spring pigs, except the pigs should be fed stronger on account of their more rapid growth.

Summer is the time to make pork; making it in winter is much like running a boat against a wind and tide; it requires too much food to keep up the supply of animal heat. It hogs have plenty of grass in summer, and about half the grain they will eat, they will fatten rapidly, and about three pounds of pork can be made in cold weather with a hog in a close pen. The grass is cooling and loosening, and counteracts the feverish properties of the grain.

Another important consideration in favor of such a diet is cost, which is merely nominal as compared with grain alone. Free access to pure water and good shade is essential to comfort and consequent growth and thrift of the pig. The hog delights in a cool, damp locality, and is very sensitive to heat and cold, and suffers extremely from exposure to either. Any unusual exercise will be fatal to a hog that is fat, on a hot day, if it has not free access to water.

Hogs are not apt to root when there is plenty of grass on the ground, but rings in their noses have many great advantages and by all means should be used. They should be allowed to have all the grass they will eat as early in the spring as possible, and clover and timothy is good for them in winter. Hogs that have run to grass and slop all summer can be shut up in a pen and fed to advantage six weeks or two months, but no longer.

A pig should never be allowed to stop growing; in fact, the rule holds good during its entire life. A poor, mangy pig is of no value; close confinement in filth and dirt will check the growth, however generous the feed; but if starved at the same time, it will be a mercy to both pigs and owner to send them to the manure pile.

Milk is a very cooling drink, and almost indispensable in raising young pigs. But very little corn and no corn meal should be fed to young pigs before they are four months old. The effects of corn and raw corn meal on the young pigs are these: These pigs will first be costive, then they will scour. They will eat anything they come in contact with, and rub their hair off. Their skin will have a red and dry appearance. A dry, black scurf will begin to form on them, and the more of the corn meal that they eat the poorer they will get. The best thing that can be done for a pig in this condition is to give him a thorough washing in warm rain water or sour milk. Sour milk is best. Coarse flour or middlings from rye or wheat, when made into a thin drinkable slop with milk, is the best feed for young pigs except bread and milk. Bread is good for young pigs because it has been leavened. Food has to ferment before it will digest, and if fed to young pigs before fermented, it will overtask his stomach and spoil him. Lettuce is good for young pigs. It will stop the scours on him. The middlings should be put with the milk at night, after the feeding, has been done, and allowed to be in the milk throughout the night, never allowing the swill tub to get quite empty, always leaving a little in the bottom for yeast. The swill should never be allowed to get stale. Hogs and pigs treated as here described will grow to satisfaction and prove profitable.—*G., in Ohio Farmer.*

Recipes.

POTATO PIE.—Boil or wash common or sweet potatoes and strain through a fine sieve; to each pint add one and half pints of milk, a little melted butter, two eggs, salt, nutmeg to the taste; bake in one crust, like custard pie.

BUTTERMILK MUFFINS.—One quart buttermilk, two eggs, butter the size of an egg, two flat spoonfuls soda mixed in a little water; or one spoonful saleratus, two teaspoonfuls salt, flour to make a thick batter. Bake in rings in a quick oven.

TO BOTTLE RED CURRANTS.—Pick them unbroken from the stalks into dry wide-mouthed bottles, adding, as you fill, some finely-sifted loaf sugar, so that it may fall on each layer of currants; fill the bottles, rosin in the corks, and keep them in a rack, with the neck downwards.

CUSTARD IN CUPS.—Beat three eggs with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little nutmeg and salt, add a quart of milk (new is best); pour into your cups and set them into a dish that you can fill with boiling water, and put them into the oven to bake. In this way they are much nicer than when cooked out of the water.

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Four pounds of beef, cut in small pieces, one-half peck of green peas, one gallon of water. Boil the empty pods of the peas in the water one hour before putting in the beef. Strain them out, add the beef and boil slowly an hour and a half longer. Half an hour before serving add the shelled peas, and twenty minutes later half a cup of rice flour, with salt and pepper. A little chopped parsley is an improvement. After adding the rice flour stir frequently, to prevent scorching. Strain into a hot tureen.

FAMOUS RHUBARB PIE.—For one large pie, or three deep ones. Take the stalks; cut off the leaves, and rinse in cold water (do not strip off the skin, as it contains much of the flavor), cut in half inch lengths, and add from one to three teacups of sugar, according to the acidity of the rhubarb; stir in a large bowl, so that the materials may be well mixed; add one lemon cut up very fine, peeled, and all the juice well squeezed in, one nutmeg grated, one tablespoonful of essence of lemon, one good pinch of salt, one tablespoonful of sifted flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter; make a nice crust, and bake from half to three-quarters of an hour; make a slit in the top of your pie, and bake in a deep pan, so that its chief excellence shall not waste by boiling over.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Decomposing turf is one of the best fertilizers for grape vines; when it can be obtained, no other will be required.

The plowing or non-plowing of orchards must be determined by experimenting. No arbitrary rule can be laid down for all cases.

Farm well, garden well and breed well your live stock, and you will find your business successful, profitable, and, therefore, very pleasant.

The first book printed in England on horticulture is said to contain the advice that persons who wish their roses to be "fine and extra sweet," should "grow them in the old onion bed."

In order to obtain good plants, especially those for the vegetable garden, it is absolutely essential to raise them from seed, for those offered for sale in the markets are grown for sale, and are neither healthy nor robust.

The farmer who neglects to supply his family with a variety of fruits, in their season, is wanting in needful prudence, as by such a precaution many a doctor's bill might be saved, and the general health of the family materially increased.

The object of transplanting is to check the growth of the foliage and promote that of the root, and this is best done while the plants are young, so that, when they are finally planted out, there will be sufficient root to support a vigorous upper growth.

In the use of bone manure it is well to bear in mind that the more finely it is pulverized the more quickly it acts. The effect of finely ground bone may not be noticeable for more than two or three years, but a quick return for the capital invested is made.

A Western gardener says he has saved every one of his cucumber, melon and cabbage plants, during the past five years, and also repelled the potato beetle, by sprinkling with water impregnated with gas tar, repeating the application if washed off by rain.

Mr. O. S. Bliss, of Georgia, Vt., asserts in *The Country Gentleman* that horses "become, after a little, almost passionately fond" of skimmed milk; he has known a few cases in which it has been thus utilized "with great economy," and "a pail of it three times a day will keep a work horse in better condition than the average ration of four quarts of oats."

Household Hints.

PAPERING A WHITEWASHED WALL.—First scrape off any of the lime which may be loose or inclined to fall; then with a whitewash brush give the wall a coat of glue water—about one-half pound of glue to three gallons of water—this the paper-hangers call sizing. After this dries put on the paper; the glue sticks to the lime, and the paper sticks to the glue.

IMPROVED STOVE POLISH.—The housewife who finds it necessary to keep a stove up in the sitting-room during the summer—and if there is no grate or fire-place there should be a stove kept up for cool nights and mornings and damp days—will find that a tablespoonful of molasses added to the blacking will cause it to adhere better and retain the polish longer.—*Economist.*

HOW TO A CUT GLASS BOTTLE.—Saturate a piece of common twine in spirits of turpentine, and pass it once or twice around the bottle where you wish to cut it; then light the twine, and hold the part of the bottle where you wish to keep in your hand. Turn the bottle so the fire will burn on all parts of the twine at once, and when it cools, if it does not drop off, give it a gentle tap.

TO CLEAN DECANTERS.—To clean decanters, roll up in small pieces some soft brown or blotting paper; wet them, and soap them well. Put them into the decanters about one-quarter full of warm water; shake them well for a few minutes, then rinse with clear cold water; wipe the outsides with a nice dry cloth, put the decanters to drain, and when dry they will be almost as bright as new ones.

TO CLEAR DUST FROM CARPETS.—I have found dampened bran (wet just enough to hold together) to be the cleanest and most satisfactory thing to put on carpets before sweeping. It rolls most all the dust right up in the dirt, scarcely any arising to settle on furniture. It leaves the carpet bright and clean, and is, in my estimation, far better than salt, tea leaves, or, dirtiest of all, water sprinkled over the carpet.

The Care of Kerosene Lamps.

Few illuminating substances produce a light as steady and brilliant as kerosene oil, but owing to inattention to certain requisite points its full brilliancy is rarely attained. The wick, oil and all the appurtenances of the lamp must be kept scrupulously clean, the burner polished, the chimney not only clean but bright and clear, the wick cut square across with sharp scissors. Those lamps which are made with immovable cupolas require especial care in cleaning and trimming. The upper part of a lamp frequently gets oily after standing for a time. This may, in a measure, be prevented by cutting a hole in a piece of felt so as to fit exactly around the socket into which the burner is screwed. Trim the felt so that it will be about one-half inch in width and place the ring on the socket. Housekeepers disregarding the above have as a result a flame dull, yellow, smoky and half-lighted apartments at the same cost as those well lighted.

Peruvian Temples of the Sun.

Of the early history of the Peruvians we have but little knowledge, owing to that barbarian policy exercised by the followers of Cortez and Pizarro, in destroying everything belonging to the tribes which they conquered. Like the Mexicans, the Peruvians had advanced in art, science and learning, under the administration of successive wise rulers, and their State archives contained written histories of their country, from the dawn of civilization among them, till the period of the conquest. But the superstitious Spaniards committed these works to the flames, because of their heathen origin, and we are obliged to depend almost exclusively on the truth of tradition, for the knowledge we possess of the history of this people during the Inca dynasty. The most magnificent of all the Peruvian temples, was that of the sun of Cuzco. The mode of worship in this temple was similar to that of Heliopolis in Egypt, where this great luminary was adored. His golden image occupied a large portion of one side of the interior of the temple, and before this the worshippers prostrated themselves with rich offerings in their hands, which were received by the attendant priests. Two or three virgins, selected from the first families in the kingdom, were in constant attendance, whose duty it was to make oblations of wine to the burning deity, and chant hymns of praise to the great Father of Light. Like other aborigines of this continent, the Peruvians were nomadic tribes, and gained a subsistence by hunting and fishing. Superstitious in the extreme, their objects of worship were as numerous as those of the Egyptians.

Spanish Train Robbers.

The express which leaves Barcelona at 10:25 P. M. for the French frontier by way of Gerona and Figueras, was stopped the other night a short distance north of the San Andres station, not far from Barcelona, and all the passengers were stripped of what they had about them. The brigands who achieved this exploit surprised one of the signal men, and having gagged him, turned on the danger signal. The engine driver stopped the train, and while the passengers were looking out of the windows to see what was the cause of the stoppage, some fifty men, all armed with daggers and revolvers, clustered up on the carriage steps and forced their way into the compartments. Money, watches, jewelry, and all other objects of any value had to be delivered up; and in one or two instances, where passengers were inclined to be recalcitrant, the robbers placed the muzzles of their revolvers in unpleasant proximity with the persons of the victims. After the carriages had been carefully examined they sacked the contents of the luggage van and then disappeared. The train put back to Barcelona, and arrived there at about one in the morning.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Rise and Progress of these Institutions in England.

A London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has an interesting letter on the system of furnishing supplies by the co-operative stores, and he gives a history of the rise and progress made by these stores, as follows: The happy idea of co-operation for mutual defence and protection occurred to some clever persons engaged in the civil service, and a small club was formed. Indeed, it is said that its beginning was both humble and accidental. It originated thus: Only a dozen years ago some clerks in the General Post-office combined and bought a chest of tea, and they found the saving so great that they pursued their joint stock operations in the purchase of other articles of daily necessity. Their fellows in the office, finding the advantage, desired to join the company. It grew. They took a little room, and fitted it up with shelves and rustic counters; a competent and trustworthy man was placed in charge, and articles of daily household consumption were bought at wholesale prices and sold to the members of the company at the small advance which would cover the expenses of the shop. The advantages of the system became more and more patent; the number of those desiring to enter the association rapidly increased, as the knowledge of its advantages widened. Then some of the original members seceded from the "General Post-office Supply" and started a company on a larger scale, establishing themselves in the Haymarket, under the name of the "Civil Supply Association." Thus the extempore shop grew into a warehouse; the one man who conducted the business was multiplied by scores, and then by hundreds of shopmen, porters, warehousemen, superintendents of departments, buyers, and managers; there were a board of directors, a secretary, and chairman. One great warehouse expanded into several, within whose spacious limits there were stored goods of every imaginable sort, clothing, groceries, stationery, books, furniture, tobacco, pipes, toys, jewelry, in short, almost everything from a button to a helmet, that any man, woman, child, family, might need, and all to be purchased at from fifteen to twenty-five, sometimes even fifty, per cent. lower than they could be got from the tradesmen. The rush for membership, of course, became prodigious. Barristers, solicitors, medical men, clergymen, ministers, actors, people of all professions, as well as those connected with the civil service in all its branches, sought admission, which could be gained by the payment of five shillings ($1.25) a year for membership—a token of which you received a card having your name and number upon it.

This card has to be shown to every shopman from whom you make a purchase, and to the cashier, with whom you settle your account on the spot—for all purchases are for cash. This card must be renewed every year by the payment of the same sum. The business expanded to such great proportions that it was found necessary to set a limit to the number of members, and admission into the old or first "Civil Service Stores," as they were called, is now impossible. The business has become so great, has been so admirably, and honestly administered, that notwithstanding that the margin of profit upon the wholesale prices for defraying current expenses, is so small, I believe a handsome dividend accrues to the members. A ticket of membership in this old organization in the Haymarket cannot be got for love or money, and they are considered of such importance that they are frequently bequeathed in the wills of members. The success of this first enterprise and the restriction of its membership, of course, caused the starting of others, and there are now three immense organizations, with several branches in different parts of London. The largest, and now the best one of all, is the "Army and Navy Cooperative Society," in Victoria street, Westminster. This association was organized six years ago, and has a place all of its own at the head of cooperative associations. The members consist of two classes, shareholders and ticketholders, the latter including life members and annual subscribers. The shares are of the value of $5 each, and holders of one or more share are entitled to participate in the profits, to deal at the stores and with the tradesmen connected with the society without any further payment whatever, and to have their purchases from the store delivered free of charge within a certain radius. Life members' tickets (one guinea) confer all the privileges of shareholders, except participation in the profits and management of the society. They will not be transferable. Annual subscribers who pay $1 25 the first year, and sixty cents each subsequent year, enjoy all the privileges possessed by shareholders, except participation in the profits and management of the society, and to the special advantages as to carriage of parcels. The director, Major McCrea, who first induced a few officers to join him in this enterprise, beginning with a capital of $300,000 in $5 shares, is, in his way, as much astounded at the vast proportions attained in this brief time as the originator of the first society, with his chest of tea, is astonished to find that the association of small amounts should have grown into such strength, and that he should have developed a truth that had escaped the acute perception of governments, and the skill of the economist and philanthropist.

"I am told that the balance sheet of this company is like a triumphant march. Last year the directors were able to boast of sales at the rate of $500,000 a month, but that rate has now been much exceeded. During the last half year the sales alone amounted to $3,248,365, and the miscellaneous revenue received from annual tickets and other sources to $8,940, so that the total was $3,257,305, which shows an increase of $743,945 over the corresponding period of last year, which, the directors say, is the largest amount of business which has ever been compassed by a "co-operative." Its cash in hand and with its bankers is $157,340; its Victoria street premises, which are large and handsome, represent $466,635, and its other tenements $150,000; its stock is worth $690,870; it holds on deposit order and on interest $276,130; it has a balance to profit and loss account of $230,305, and a net profit of $39,270. I notice in the report for the last half year, a special paragraph that out of the profit, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, free of income tax, and that the remainder be carried forward toward the accumulation of a reserve fund to be invested in the society's business. I am told that what they want are low prices. They do not care for dividends. To give some idea of the magnitude of the business, I may mention, that excluding orders executed through agents such as for beer, coals, mineral waters, etc., and excluding also parcels taken away by the purchasers themselves, they sent out from the "Stores" during six months, by their own carriers and by railway vans, 246,118 packing cases and packages, weighing in the aggregate 8,000 tons.

An unsuccessful lover was asked by what means he lost his divinity. "Alas!" cried he, "I flattered her until she got too proud to speak to me."

Gossip About Snakes.

Poisonous snakes may be readily distinguished from the harmless kinds by their broadly flattened heads and projecting jaws, which impart to them a triangular aspect. The majority of the non-poisonous reptiles have heads with a narrow eliptical contour, which indicate at the first glance their character. The bites of the former are not near as fatal as they are generally supposed to be, and quickly-administered doses of ammonia injected into the flesh wound by means of a syringe, or great quantities of whisky and other alcoholic drinks taken instantly after the accident prove generally sure preventatives against fatal results. These remedies, though efficacious against the bite of the moccasin, rattlesnake and copperhead, of North America, are unavailing in some tropical countries like India, where the violent action of the poison is intensified by great heat, thus causing annually the death of a great number of people. It must be borne in mind, however, that the natives of these countries are in a more or less nude state, and that their bodies are thus exposed in full to the attack of any snake which they may chance to encounter. It is instructive to notice that no tropical travelers, who frequently visit districts infested with snakes have fallen victims to them, although they have made in many instances the collection of poisonous species a specialty of their avocation. It is erroneous to suppose that snakes will attack man without provocation, and that they are capable of making a spring of several feet or even yards. The arrangement of their intercostal muscles does not admit of an extended forward movement of their body beyond that of rapidly uncoiling themselves to their full length, as anybody may satisfy himself by irritating any of our harmless species when encountered in hollows of trees, under bark or similar hiding places where a retreat is not feasible. Under these particular circumstances they evince a ready disposition to attack the intruder who ventures to disturb their repose. There is in South Florida a very large species of the rattlesnake known to naturalists as the *crotalus adamanteus*, which has sufficient capacity to feed upon animals up to the size of the wild rabbit. It would naturally be supposed that this snake, in order to capture such a wild creature, would possess compensating qualities by being capable of making a quick spring of at least several feet. This does not, however, seem to be the case, as experienced by an accidental encounter with one of these formidable reptiles, which we found some years ago during an expedition to Florida, quietly coiled up in a cluster of dense palmetto underbrush, not far from the settlement, near the site of old Fort Capron. We dispensed on this occasion, contrary to advice, with the gun, which would have offered temptations to forego the experiment of a close encounter, and advanced armed with only a short, stout stick within a few paces of our intended prey to observe its behavior. The reptile proved wide awake to the danger of her situation by raising slightly her head above the huge coil of her body, which covered a place nearly two feet in diameter. Another forward step decided the critical turning-point of the adventure, which ended, not in a quick uncoiling of her six-foot-long body, but a quiet and ignominous gliding away without any sign of offering resistance. A timely and well-aimed blow then arrested her further progress by breaking the backbone, after which she was dragged helplessly to the open, near the beach, where a cut of an ax severed her head, which, well preserved in alcohol, still testifies by its great size the corresponding volume of her frame.

A Shetland Dainty.

The luxuries of Shetland, writes a traveler in the Shetland Isles, are what most people would never dream of. One morning—I had been in Lerwick about ten days—our landlady brought up for breakfast a well-grilled bird. "She thought we might like scorie by the way of a change." In my ignorance, I knew not then the meaning of a scorie. Upon asking my friend opposite, he replied, with much clearness:

"What is a scorie?—why—just a scorie."

I concluded that it was some kind of game peculiar to Shetland—and I had already discovered that dainties were rare, and that nothing must be too rashly despised. It was very good; tender and delicate; and in the end I learned that it was nothing but a young sea-gull; a gull of the first year; when its feathers are yet gray, and it has not long used its wings. Most people would dislike the idea of eating a sea-gull; perhaps I should have done so in any other place than Shetland; I can only say that I returned to the change another day, and without reluctance. It is a very eatable bird, without suspicion of fishiness, unless cooked when a little too old. The Shetlanders will not, as a rule, eat these scories. They go further and fare worse—much worse. While despising scories, which are easily obtained, they will take a great deal of trouble to secure a young cormorant. They cook and eat these cormorants, which are coarse, impossible food to any one but a Shetlander. They also make them into soup, which they think delicious; strong, unctuous liquid that, from its appearance, must possess some of the more wholesome, though not agreeable qualities of cod-liver oil.

Cuttlefish Casting its Ink.

Mr. Frank Buckland, the well-known English naturalist, describes in *Land and Water* his good fortune in seeing, under favorable conditions, a cuttlefish casting its ink. Three or four specimens of cuttles live in the Westminster Aquarium. One of them in passing the window of his tank evidently mistook the naturalist for a foe. "So," writes Mr. Buckland, "as he swam along he ejected from his ink-bag a jet of what looked like a cloud of the most intensely black smoke that ever came forth from a factory chimney. Instantly the water lost all transparency. Mr. Cuttlefish then went into the middle

The Centre Reporter.

W. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., July. 25 1878

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union Co.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery Co.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford Co.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

Annie Stroop, of Ohio, used coal oil to kindle a fire the other day. Her funeral took place next day.

In all parts of Pennsylvania, where anvils ring and furnace fires glow, let it be remembered that a free-trade Democracy, of whom A. H. Dill is the representative, conspired to destroy these industries in the interest of free trade.—Tyrone Herald.

You lying imp, how can you blame the democrats for the tariff, when your own party has had congress and president for 16 years and made the tariff we now have?

Republican congresses reduced the tariff on pig iron first from $9.00 to $7.00 per ton and then from the latter figure to $6,30?

The Bellefonte Herald squints in a greenbackish direction. That's two pegs better than Haysism or Grantishness. We are a greenbacker, on subscriptions to the Reporter, to any extent, and its a good platform when you can get the rags.

A Law was passed by the Legislature at its last session which requires that a bushel of bituminous coal shall be seventy-six pounds, and two thousand pounds shall be one ton.

The Centre Hall Reporter is in favor of sending Mr. Curtin to Congress.—Bellefonte Republican.

Not quite so fast there, you Spring Creek sucker; the Reporter is not "favoring" any one for congress. We only said Gov. Curtin would do credit to the district. So he would—and that's what would make some of you rads feel bad.

A valuable horse belonging to J. T. Black of Pleasant Valley, Ohio, kicked over a stand of bees and was stung to death.

Let this be a warning to Hayes when he puts Conkling's men out of office. We consider above hive of bees a simon pure commonwealth of civil service reformers.

Lancaster Intelligencer: There have doubtless been enough Molly Maguire hangings for the terror of evil doers and for the vindication of the law, but if Gov. Hartranft is not withholding Jack Kehoe's death warrant by reason of some political bargain, then it is befitting him, or some one authorized to speak for him, to tell the public why the judgment of the law be not executed. Kehoe was the fellow who boasted that "the old man at Harrisburg will not go back on us." Will he?

It is not consistent for any republican to say that he is opposed to the Cameron ring and then be willing to vote for Hoyt for Governor. Hoyt is Cameron's man and was nominated by that influence so that the ring may keep its hold on the treasury. If you are for reform and opposed to ring rule, vote for A. H. Dill who bears a clean record and is known for his honesty.

In another column we publish a little chapter showing how the indians are defrauded. It is plain that all the indian troubles have their origin in the base dealings the red man has at the hands of whites—government agents and post commanders. Simon Cameron got his first raise and notoriety by swindling the Winnebagoes, since that many others like him have got rich by cheating poor Lo, and driving him to commit depredations upon the whites out of revenge. If the authorities at Washington were imbued with genuine christianity and humanity, they might stop many of these abuses. But as it is they are winked at.

One little sample, as a specimen, to show how republicans bull-dozed Louisiana:

At New Orleans, on 15, before the sub-Committee Thomas Stewart, colored, of West Felicina, testified that he went to St. James parish before the election, and did not vote. After the election was subpœnaed to come to the city and make an affidavit. They took me to the Custom House but asked me no questions; kept me there three days. They called me to sign a paper, and then swore me. I didn't know what they put down; didn't read it to me; can't read myself. The affidavit as published being read to witness, he denied almost every important statement made in it, saying "I didn't tell them anything like that, didn't tell them anything." Witness knew of many colored men who, like himself, joined Democratic clubs.

The Williamsport Bulletin has taken a real fit on the Potter committee, and thinks the democratic party acts wickedly in exposing republican rascality in Louisiana. That paper has no sympathy for Anderson and Weber, both republicans, because they testify to the manner in which the great presidential fraud was perpetrated. We suppose if our neighbor in Williamsport had his way the committee would be dismissed at once and any one attempting to swear to the rascally doings of the visiting statesmen and the villanous returning board, incarcerated in a dungeon, while it would give the other fellows fat offices just as Hayes has done. Let the Bulletin not loose its temper, all the witnesses are republicans and the democrats can stand their testimony and if their republican brethern can't, why it can't be helped. There is a class of republicans that wink at the stealing of the president's office, and it is the gang that steals all the public funds it can lay its hands on.

The Clarion Democrat says "Cameron expects to get enough democrats to join the greenback-labor party to allow him an easy victory." Therein is the special hope of Cameronian success. Will democratic greenbackers thus permit themselves to be used as instruments to bolster up the falling fortunes of Sherman-Cameron contraction interest? Look to your candidates for assembly—look at the republican state ticket you are expected to elect, ye greenbackers, by withdrawing your support from that democracy with whom you have heretofore acted and who have always supported your true interests.

If the Hayes-Sherman party were not without a party, the next radical nominee for Vice President might be Mrs. Jenks, with Eliza Pinkston the promise of a seat in the cabinet.

Col. Fred Grant is a third-termer. "Pa has learned a good deal since he has been abroad," he observes, "and would make a still better President next time." *Vive le fin!*

WHO TINKERED THE TARIFF.

Every now and then you hear a radical squeak about the country suffering because the democrats made the tariff too low. A bolder falsehood can not be imagined. If any fault is with the tariff the democrats are blameless as our party has been out of power so long. All the tariff laws of the past 15 years have been passed by a radical congress and received the sanction of a radical President, and it only shows the desperation of the Hoyt-Cameron ring when it falsely accuses the democrats of being the authors of a low tariff.

The Morning Patriot turns to the record upon this subject, where these liars about the tariff will be informed that the Forty-first congress, in session in 1869-70 passed a bill reducing the tariff on a number of articles. The duty on pig-iron was lowered in that bill from $9.00 to $7.00 per ton. See Congressional Globe for proceedings and vote in detail on the passage of the bill. The Forty-first congress was largely republican in the house of representatives, and in the senate by a two-thirds majority. This bill to reduce the tariff became a law through the signature of Ulysses S. Grant. The Forty-second congress, in session in 1871-2, passed what is commonly known as the Dawes tariff bill, by which a general reduction of ten per cent. on all articles of import was made. The duty on pig iron was again reduced in this bill. From $7,00 per ton it went down to $6,30 at which it stands to-day. The ten per cent. reduction bill was introduced in the house of representatives by Hon. Henry L. Dawes, then chairman of the committee of ways and means. After prolonged debate and some unimportant additions and amendments the house passed the bill on the 20th of May 1872, by a vote of 149 to 61. Among the republicans voting for the bill were N. P. Banks, Benjamin F. Butler, Henry L. Dawes, Charles Foster (Ohio), J. A. Garfield, George F. Hoar, G. W. M'Crary (now secretary of war), Samuel Shellabarger, James N. Tyner (afterwards postmaster general), W. A. Wheeler (now de facto Vice President) and Jeremiah M. Wilson. These were the leaders of the republican side of the house in that congress. The house was largely republican, but scarcely more than one-fourth of the republican members recorded their votes against the passage of the bill. See for detailed vote Congressional Globe for the Forty-second congress, page 3652. The bill went to the senate and was discussed and amended in some slight particulars by that branch reaching its final passage there on the 30th of May, 1872, but three senators, Messrs. Chandler of Michigan, Scott of Pennsylvania and Sprague of Rhode Island, voting in the negative. Senator Cameron was absent. Among the republican senators voting for the bill were Messrs. Anthony, Carpenter, Conkling, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan (now president of the senate), Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Ramsay and Sherman (now secretary of the treasury). It is needless to add that these men shaped the policy of the republican side of the senate nor need we remind the reader that the democratic membership of the senate constituted then but about one-fourth of the entire body. For detailed vote see Congressional Globe Forty-second congress, page 4088. The bill as it passed the senate went to a conference committee of the two houses whose report was adopted by the house June 4, 1872, without a division (see Congressional Globe for Forty-second congress, page 4212) and by the senate on the same day also without amendment (see same volume of Globe, page 4216). The bill received the signature of Ulysses S. Grant and is the law of the land to-day.

WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

Our representative in Congress, Hon. L. A. Mackey, has been requested by the Secretary of War to nominate a legally qualified candidate for appointment as Cadet to the United States Military Academy from the 20th Congressional District, who must report at West Point not later than the 12th of June, 1879. But the appointment to be made as early as practicable. The person appointed must be an actual bona fide resident of the district. The age for the admission of Cadets to the Academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years. He must be at least five feet in height, and in good physical condition; well versed in orthography, and of the United States. The pay of a Cadet is 540 dollars per year, and is sufficient, with proper economy, for his support.

If the representative in Congress has reason to doubt the success of his nominee in passing the entering examination, he can nominate a legally qualified alternate to be authorized to report at the Military Academy for examination in the event the regular nominee fails, the alternate to be designated at the same time as the regular appointee. Mr. Mackey, who has furnished us the foregoing information, desires to make the appointment by the first of October next.

In a recent issue of the Reporter we suggested that the old system of electioneering practiced by candidates for nomination be abolished, and that they be confined to announcements in the democratic papers. The idea seems to strik the masses favorably, and all candidates we have conversed with have expressed a preference for such a change, and would prefer to stay at home and leave the people to make their choice without personal solicitation. A few candidates have even resolved to act upon this idea during this campaign and tell us they will not go electioneering. Many democrats now express themselves in favor of having a rule adopted to carry this idea into effect. There would be no harm in making the experiment—we think it would work well, and not only place all candidates on an equal footing but it would place each one upon his own merits, and prevent a deal of wire-pulling, bargaining, and trading.

The next County Convention might pass a resolution to this effect, and we have no doubt the democracy would give it the required ratification.

On the 2nd a portion of Umatilla met a body of 400 Snake indians, a fight ensued and the Snakes lost 30 and the Umatillas 2.

Ten thousand nail makes have struck in England for higher wages. Can they hit the nail on the head?

The Reporter for the campaign only 50 cents. Democrats circulate it.

The Grant grunters still howl for his nomination in 1880.

Cleveland now boasts a poplution of 160,000.

Harvest and haymaking are over—candidates can now resume operations.

Several of the candidates in this county have resolved not to go electioneering, contenting themselves with announcements in the democratic papers.

The way Dill rhymes is of bad omen for Hoyt.

Dill
Will
Fill
Capitol Hill;
Smash and kill
The Cameron mill,
And give Hoyt a chill,
So he will, Andy Dill,
Who fills the honest voter's bill.

BAD TESTIMONY FOR SHERMAN.

Before the sub-committee at New Orleans, on Saturday, Sherman got another black eye, through several of his best witnesses testifying to republican intimidation, and the manufacturing of outrages in the custom house in that city. The sub-committee examined some of the same witnesses whose testimony was used in 1876 by John Sherman and the visiting statesmen to give the semblance of truth to the slanderous report which they made on the Louisiana election, and to furnish a poor pretext for the unlawful rejection of Tilden's majority of 8,000 votes. Three of Sherman's witnesses were examined. Their false and forged affidavits were part of a presidential message to the people, furnished as sworn testimony of the truth by Sherman, Garfield, Hale, Stoughton and others. Their evidence was also used by Anderson, Wells & Co., to justify part of their rejection of 13,000 Tilden votes in Louisiana. These witnesses denounced the testimony that John Sherman and Madison Wells procured (it may be said suborned) as completely false, and forged in letter and in substance. These witnesses were Tom Dalton, Amy Mitchell and Riley Norfliss of West Feliciana. They showed to-day how, when Sherman and other fraud accessories were here, and while the returning board was hidden away from honest eyes consummating their frauds, they were bribed, threatened and frightened into making affidavits which they did not dictate, and which were not read to them, and which they now declare to be unwarrantable forgeries.

STUPENDOUS INDIAN FRAUDS.

DISCOVERIES MADE AT CROW CREEK AGENCY—SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF COMMISSIONER HAYT AT THE AGENCY AND THE RESULT—THEFT, PERJURY AND EVERY KIND OF ERAUD.

A special dispatch from Fort Thompson, Dakota territory, to the New York Times' says:

Commissioner Hayt, from Washington, is now visiting the Indian agencies in this section. To-day he dropped down on the Crow Creek agency, and found Inspector Hammond's sealed book opened. It reveals fraud and robbery to an extent unheard of on the Missouri river. Last March the Crow Creek, Lower Brule and Cheyenne agencies were all seized by the military authorities. A secret investigation into their affairs, which is still incomplete, has developed a conspiracy between the agents and traders that even startle the natives. Dr. Livingston, of Crow Creek, was taken without warning, and his office captured before he had time to remove the evidence of his wealth and his guilt. The mountain of testimony is still piling up against the ring, and Livingston in particular, and is simply overwhelming. It beats all former developments for thieving, perjury and forgery. The details show that they stole everything in sight, and prostituted the whole agency machinery to their private use. Feeding and civilizing the Indians was a secondary matter. The affidavits, false vouchers, forged pay rolls and ring letters laid before Commissioner Hayt prove that Livingston began his robbery in 1870, when he was first appointed. Since then he has accumulated a fortune. It is a matter of record that besides his large landed interests he is a part owner in three silver mines in Nevada. Livingston and his "pards" owned two cattle ranches, with the stock, rations, etc., regularly supplied from the Crow Creek and Cheyenne agencies. They were both seized by the government. They conducted a hotel, supplied it regularly with beef, milk and potatoes from the agency, and forced the employees to board there. They used the agency blacksmith and material for private gain.

All their private stock were fed at the government cribs. Livingston sold the agency wood to the steamboats and the hay to Black Hills wagon trains. Crow Creek is a stopping place on the Fort Pierre route to Deadwood. The Indian annuities and rations were stolen and sold. Two steamboat loads of Indian goods for the lower Brule agency were unloaded at Crow Creek, under the protest of the steamboat captain, who insisted that they belonged to the Brule agency. The Indians put up large quantities of hay and wood, and were paid in their own rations and annuities. The ring would charge the government for this hay and wood, get paid for them, and then sell the same hay and wood to the steamboats, military posts and bull-whackers and get paid a second time. The crops raised on the reservation were sold, and the proceedings not accounted for. The trader would sell the Indian his own potatoes. The trader's warehouse was inside of the stockade, and ten feet from the government warehouse, and the former was stocked from the latter. Of course all the stolen property was reported issued to the Indians. Whole bands of Indians had their rations cut off a dozen times a year, for alleged offense s, and the rations were not accounted for to the government. There were rations and annuities drawn for 500 more Indians than there were on the agency. The money appropriated by congress during Livingston's administration for the management of the agency and employment and incidentals amounted to $170,000. He stole all he could. His employees were all very ignorant men, and any excuse for non-receipt of wages was accepted. They were glad to get rations and clothing. The false vouchers, and they are not yet all discovered, already number 150, ranging from $5 to $1,500. One laborer, whose name, Hooker, was freely used on fraudulent vouchers, was so badly frightened by the ring that he went into a loft and shot himself through the heart. The instances of perjuries are too numerous to mention. Livingtons was an Episcopalian appointment. He gave fonts and stained windows to the chapels. This is only a skeleton of the worst case of plundering ever made public in the indian service in the west.

The Berlin peace congress has finished its work. The treaty contains fifty-eight articles, and is supposed to settle the Eastern question for a generation at least. When we consider the sacrifices made by Russia in the war—one hundred thousand lives and a thousand million of dollars—her returns are very slight indeed, comprising only the cession of Bessarabia, alienated from her to Roumania after the Crimean war, and a small slice of Asia Minor, incuding the interior city of Kars, and the Black sea port of Batoum. It shows how Russia was exhausted by the war and intimidated by England, that she would except such scanty remuneration. Austria substantially acquires Bosnia and Herzegovinia, Roumania, Servia and Montenegro are declared independent, and the latter gets a port on the Adriatic. Bulgaria is erected into a semi-independent principality, with a prince to be chosen by her people, and the choice ratified by the Powers. The Balkans is the boundary of Turkey; the navigation of the Danube is free, but war shipsare prohibited from entering the Dardanelles. And it may be added, as a result the war and the Conference, England acvuires Cyprus, and agrees to maintain Turkey's rights to Asia Minor. John Bull, as a matter of fact, makes more important gains than any other tower; and they are arranging in London to give Beaconsfield a great reception.

Gen. Porter is having a new trial at last. The testimony of Gen. G. K. Warren of the regular army, and General Longstreet of the late Confederate service, before the Porter Commission at West Point, is of the greatest importance to that officer, and seems not only to relieve him of the charges alleged against his loyalty but to show that he saved his corps from annihilation by not making the movement directed by General Pope. Porter knew Longstreet was in his front, while General Pope had no such knowledge. The testimony of General Longstreet was in strict accordance with the theory that General Porter has all along advanced in explanation of the course which he pursued during the battle, and of his claim that he was dismissed in disgrace on prejudiced and imperfect testimony. Longstreet says if Porter had attacked his twenty-five thousand men who were in good position, and comprised the flower of Lee's army, the result would have been the destruction of Porter's force. No friend of fair play and exact justice will have anything but congratulations to offer should General Porter be able to prove his innocence of the grave accusations made against him. Concerning his bravery and his skill there can be no two opinions, and if he can prove he acted the part of a true man, a true soldier, and a true patriot, at the second battle of Bull Run, the country will be prompt to remedy the injustice and contumely to which he has been subjected.

YES! I EARN $500!

From the Lebanon Advertiser Yes—John Sherman, the fraudulent secretary of the treasury under Hayes, told the laboring men of Wilkesbarre a week ago that "the way to get $500 was to earn them." Yes, that is true; but John Sherman, who receives $8,000 fraudulently every year, is not the man to rub this fact under the laboring man's noses. they know it without his insulting slur at their poverty and intelligence. Had he told them where and how to get the work to earn the money he would have told them what they wanted to know. He might also have told them, had he deigned to do so, that the reason the laboring men of the country want work is owing to the bad legislation and mismanagement by the republican party and thereby bringing on the panic of 1873, which destroyed manufactures, commerce and all other industries of the country. John Sherman gets paid for mismanaging the finances of the country, but he does not get paid for insulting the bone and sinew of the land.

AN INCIDENT OF GOVERNOR CURTIN'S SPEECH AT PHILLIPSBURG.

Ex-Governor Curtin delivered a brilliant speech at Philipsburg. It was a glowing view of the past, and an eloquent appeal for the future. He inculcated patriotic reverence for the memory of the heroes who fell in defence of their country, a fatherly care for the widows and orphans, and a liberal treatment of the men that survived. He also appealed for peace and fraternal feelings between all sections of the country—a union of hearts and of hands—as the quickest, the best, and the only true way to lasting prosperity. The soldiers on both sides, he claimed, were most earnest for this, while the quarter masters, contractors, and stay-at-homes of the war are for fighting it over in the papers and on the stump, "making Rome howl" with their frantic appeals in behalf of sectional hatred.

Among the crowd was a man whose unwrapped attention elicited the notice of the speaker. After the address, this man waited at the gateway for him, and as Mr. Curtin was passing by with several gentlemen, he said, "Governor, I served in the late war in a Pennsylvania regiment, and last time I saw you was about the time of the surrender. I have listened attentively to your speech to-day, and approve what you have said. I have never voted anything but the Republican ticket, but I'm done. I'm for a change, and intend to vote with the Democrats." "Do you mean this?" said one of the gentlemen, a citizen of the place. "I do," said he "I've had enough of that dammed war, and if it's to be fought over, I'm in favor of letting the quartermasters and contractors do the fighting!"

SENATOR KELLOGG TESTIFYING AS TO THE FORGED ELECTORAL CERTIFICATE.

Washington, July 18.—Kellogg's examination lasted all day. Nearly every point upon which he was examined yesterday was touched upon to-day, bringing out fresher details, but no new facts, save in one particular. The knowledge of the second Louisiana certificate, the certificate now proved to be forged, was brought one step nearer the commission which used this forged certificate in awarding the electoral vote of Louisiana to Hayes. This certificate was false in two particulars. It was falsely dated and certified to December 6, when it was, in fact, executed on December 29. It falsely purported to be signed by eight electors, when, in fact the signatures of one, and it is probable, of three of those electors were forged. Heretofore there has been nothing to show that either this lie as to the date or this forgery in the signatures was known to any one outside of that evil circle of Louisiana politicians who framed the lie and worked the forgery.

A HOT ATMOSPHERIC WAVE.

For two days the hot spell has been upon us, and there are no indications that the wave is passing away. From the Mississippi to the coast of Maine the whole country, with a few exceptions, is suffering from the common plague. At St. Louis, where the outbreak has wrought such havoc, there are few signs of the abatement of the fierce heat. In Ohio, and Iowa, and Pennsylvania, and other western States, the thermometer still ranges from 95° to 100°. In New England the mercury is equally high. These figures by no means indicate an equal amount of suffering. It is well known that hot air, if dry, is comparatively harmless and produces little inconvenience. It is only when the air is stagnant, and laden also with moisture, as it nearly always is in river valleys, that the terrible effects of the heated term are really felt.

Severe, too, as has thus far been the heat in New York, we have had comparatively but a light affliction. The figures of the thermometer here have been much below those either at the West or in New England, notwithstanding our acres of brick walls and miles of scorching hot sidewalks. This is no doubt due in a large measure to our insular position on the edge of the ocean. The masses of water in the Hudson and East rivers flowing on both sides of the city tend largely to moderate the heat, while at the same time they offer an easy highway for the currants from the ocean which rush in at night and reduce the temperature. Thus New York is never so hot as Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, or even as Albany or Boston—places considerably north of us.

Nor has the present heated term been anything like so severe as those of former years. Two summers ago, for instance, a hot wave struck the city on June 16, and remained till July 24. On July 9 the thermometer registered 101°; on July 8 and 13 it marked 99°; and during the term there were twenty three days when the mercury was 90° or upwards. The suffering on this occasion was not specially great, partly because the hot spell arrived very gradually, and partly because there were usually cooling breezes and little breaks which tempered the attack. A much more trying time was the summer of 1872. The heat then came on suddenly, the thermometer bounding up almost at a jump to 96°, on June 30, and remaining stationary there for a week. The suffering occasioned by the heat was intense. In this city seventy persons died from sunstroke in a single day, and the lists of sunstrokes occupied more than a column of close print in the Tribune of July 3, 1872. The heat of that year continued with little mitigation for more that two weeks; there being only three days in that time when it was below 90° in the afternoon, and the night temperatures were steadily high. The peculiar fatality of 1872 was due to its sudden and steady heat; the lighter mortality of 1876 must be ascribed to its slow approach, and its occasional interruption by cloud and breeze.

There is coolness and comfort in the reflection that the present heated term is not likely to be so oppressive as either that of 1872 or 1876. It's advent has, fortunately, been so long delayed that its stay cannot be protracted. We many not be already on the tail of the wave, but we may reasonably hope it will pass away in a few days.—Tribune, 20.

DOCTRINES AND THE TRUTH.

A Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Patton on the Evidences of Christianity.—Obedience Declared not to be the Ground of Faith, nor Experience the Test of Reality.

Dr. Patton chose for his text John vii. 17: "If any man will do his will he shall know of the doctrine."

This verse, said the speaker, is commonly quoted in support of two errors: First, that obedience will certify doctrine, and, second, that experience is the test of truth.

With regard to the first error, the fact is that obedience is not the ground of faith, but faith is the ground of obedience. The text should have been translated thus: "If any man is willing to do the will of God he shall know of the doctrine." Thus the willingness to do the will of God is declared by Christ to be the forerunner and condition of an understanding of that will or the doctrine. Such a proposition as is contained in this first error is in manifest opposition to the Protestantism of this age. When a man believes something, then, on this theory, either his belief is true or he has not done the will of God. This dilemma is a very uncomfortable one for the great variety of denominations represented among Protestants.

The second error follows the first logically. If the former be true and I am obedient, then what I believe is true. Here we do not deny that a man living close to God grows into greater knowoldgeand experience of the truth than another, while perhaps not being able logically to defend it when it is attacked. A man may arrive at truth through his feelings. But that is a very different thing from making his feelings the test of truth. Among other objections to this second error is this, that it contravenes the truth that the Bible is the only rule of faith and practice. If there be no objective standard of beauty, but there is an end of beauty, because then it will be made to depend upon varying and various subjective states. And just so it is with truth. There must be an objective standard, and for the Christian that standard is the Bible.

But what does our Lord mean in the text? He means to indicate that a condition of harmony with God is a factor in all religious inquiry. This is our theme; and it may be illustrated by the fact that the want of this harmony in the hearts of men is the cause of most of the doubt of the present day. Christ himself made this charge against the doubt of the Jews. But Christ did not by any means decry the claims of real, convincing evidence. He did not desire or encourage a blind, unreasoning devotion to himself on the part of his disciples, in the absence of all evidence of his Messiahship. But he claimed that, had the subjective state of mind of the unbelieving Jews been better, the evidence which was so fully presented to them would have led to conclusions just the opposite of those which these Jews embraced. And thus it can also be truly said that the history of the subjective states of different ages since Christ's life on the earth would be a true history of the skepticism of those ages. We see it even now in the varying reception accorded to the preaching of the gospel in our churches. Our churches would not be deemed an over-supply of the demand for preaching if men had this desirable harmony with God, the want of which leads them to make excuses for not attending divine service, which would be considered flimsy indeed in any other department of human thought. This also explains the argumentative frame of mind in which some men listen to preaching, whenever they do attend upon it. They come to listen, with a claim for skepticism that it is the criminal, whose innocence must be presumed until disproved, and who has the benefit of all doubts. This is "class bias," as surely as is that of the clergy upon which writers like Spencer have lately harped. Upon a "May it not be?" Men, under the influence of this bias, peril their eternal interests. Another illustration of this bias is seen in the large number who, while theoretically and theologically sound (and proud of it), are destitute of the faith of the true believer. They do not accept for their guidance in life the truths in which intellectually they firmly believe. They have hearty intellectual sympathy without practical acquiescence in the claims of Christ. The bias affects their heart and will, but not their mind. The scientific men preach about Christian bias, and we are justified in turning the tables upon them. But after all even this is really the doctrine of Paul, who, writing to the Romans, declares: "The carnal mind is enmity against God."

This bias being granted as to its existence, it is obvious that it must be removed, if the conclusions reached by the mind or heart are to be reversed. If disharmony with God were taken away, and harmony substituted, our churches would be filled in five minutes. Men would flock to wherever evidence on the all important subject could be reached. They would reason as they do on all other subjects of importance. They would say, "If this be true, I want to know it," and would not, as now, put Christianity on its defense, and out of the discussion of the subject would be evolved the fact that the world is in no want of evidence on which to rest its faith. Christ made a grand generalization of a universal law when he asked the unbelieving Jews, "If ye believe not Moses and the prophets, how can ye believe my words?" If a man's unbelief be not due to a lack of evidence, it must be due to that other cause—the presence of a bias against it, and then it will be useless to multiply evidence. You cannot cure diseased eyes by operating upon a man's ears.

Another practical lesson—an obvious corallary of the previous one—is that the Spirit of God is the hope of the world. If a subjective difficulty is the cause of the doubt, then the source of all subjective enlightenment is the great desideratum for riddance from the doubt. Some men hold that the Christian religion is not scientific or capable of scientific statement. This is not true, for the Christian religion is founded upon the most consistent hypothesis in the world. But there nevertheless is a grain of truth here, and truth and error meet in the fact of a need of the Spirit to prepare a man to accept the truth of Christ's gospel and salvation, whatever the evidence presented may be. To Nicodemus Christ showed this as not all Christian teachers since have done in their preaching, when he said first, "You must be born again," and, second, "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ." In these days, how often we hear the second, but how seldom the first! But the first will not follow the second, for it is absolutely necessary to it; and the belief follows most consistently in the wake of the new birth and the power from on high. The speaker graphically illustrated this practical lesson by an allusion to the time lock of a safe. After the clock has been set and the little piece of metal, which a child could easily control, had slipped into its place, no one outside can open the safe. Even a full knowledge of the combination is of no avail. The control is on the inside of the safe, and not even the president of the company can open it before the hour strikes for which the lock was set. So it is with the soul. It is only inside that control can be had. All outside devices are in vain till the hour has struck when the Spirit, who has entrance at will inside the heart, opens the door from within, allowing the entrance of the truth and giving susceptibility to the otherwise fruitless influences and expeditions of the most zealous Christians.

FOSSIL DISCOVERIES.

The Omaha *Bee*, July 9, gives an interview with Professor S. W. Williston, of Yale College, about some remarkable fossils which have been discovered by Professor Marsh in the vicinity of Como (Wyoming), Colorado Springs, Canyon City and Morrison (Colorado). He said:—

Of course you are aware they are all petrified. The bones found exhibit animals of the reptile species of nearly all sizes from that of a cat up to one sixty feet in height. The name of the animal found at Como is what is termed the dinosaur; it belongs to the reptile species of the crocodile order. The remains give evidence that the animal stood up on its hind legs somewhat like a kangaroo, and of course its head must have been about as high as the Grand Central Hotel of your city when he stood up. There were a large number of these giant reptiles. We found one in Colorado that Professor Marsh estimates must have been about one hundred feet in length. We found and collected a great many different remains of the same general class, but belonging to different species. We must have shipped from Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas from 300 to 400 specimens of the dinosaur and about one thousand of what are known by the name of pterodactyle. The latter are a species of flying reptiles or dragon that existed about the same age as the dinosaurs. We found a specimen of one whose wings were from thirty to forty feet from tip to tip. We found seventeen different species of this kind in the cretaceous or chalk formations of Western Kansas. We also found remains of six species of toothed birds. Most of these same character of fossils are found to a lesser extent in the cretaceous formations of England and also in Germany. The time when these animals existed must, of course, have been hundreds of thousands of years before the age of man.

SUN-STROKE.

Rules for Cure Published by New York Board of Health.

The following report of the Sanitary Committee of the New York Board of Health, upon sunstroke, has been approved and published by the board:

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants, predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep, and all unnecessary fatigue. If working indoors, and where here is artificial heat—laundries, etc., see that the room is well ventilated.

If working in the sun, wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs heat), &c., and put inside of it on the head, a wet cloth on a large green leaf; frequenty lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have, wherever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvas or broad cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache, or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately, lie down in a shade and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician, give the person cool drinks of water or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if able to swollow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with, or pour cool water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand, keep a cool cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body.

If the person is pale, very faint, and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tablespoonful of water with a little sugar.

On the 30th ult., the day of the great national fete at Paris, admission to the exposition was reduced to 25 centimes (5 cents), and no tickets were issued, nor was change made. The 130,000 visitors brought bronze coins, each one from three to five, in such manner that it took four wagons to carry the receipts for admission to the ministry of finance. There were 202,713 visitors to the great show on Whit Monday, and the tickets gave out, leaving 15,000 persons unable to gain admission. The largest attendance in 1867 was 172,000.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

☞BARGAINS.

Bargains! Bargains!

In MEN'S and BOYS,

BOOTS and SHOES!

also a LARGE VARIETY of

CHILDREN'S SHOES, at

LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store,

opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr25y

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet andhard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

.....Special Notices.....

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 ct. stamp, Ben Vandelf & Co, 20 Ann St. N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co. 20 Ann St., N.Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER 216 Fulton St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 21 Jan 6ms.

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED!

Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

in Central Pennsylvania, and prices that willcompel you in self defence to buy of hm. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.

GRAIN CRADLES a specialty at Rock Bottom Prices.

MRS. HARRIET FIGLES,
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAK'R
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Offers her services to the ladies of Centre Hall and vicinity, in all kinds of work pertaining to dress making. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly solicits a share of patronage. 2 may 3m

GRAHAM & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAVE THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Ladie's fine Button Boots,	$1.75
Ladie's Lasting Gaiters,	1.00
Ladie's Lasting Slippers,	.50
Ladie's Lasting Tip Gaiters,	1.25
Ladie's Coarse Shoes,	1.00
Gent's fine Calf Boots, handmade,	5.50
Gent's Alexis Buckle Shoes,	1.50

All kind of PLOW SHOES for Men and Boys.

The latest style of LADIES FRENCH HEEL BOOTS, made on the French Last. Call and see them. A fine stock of the Best Buenos Ayres Sole Leather, Calf Skins. Keeps Lasts, Pegs, etc. always a full STOCK.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

At the

BISHOP STREET BAKERY,

is now making the very best

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,

in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov15

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. July 25, '78.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Thursday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
S. K. EMERICK, Sec'y. B. D. BURDIN, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 337, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. D. C. KELLER W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P. of H., meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Wheat down low.

——Ref. S. S. of Aaronsburg holds a pic-nic on Saturday.

——The limit of the Niagara Excursion ticket has been extended to 15 days.

— David Solt is appointed post master at Zion.

——Thanks to senator Poale for Smull's Leg. Hand-Book.

——Mrs. Jack, formerly of State College, died suddenly at Lewistown, a short time ago.

——Gib. Larimer's horse with spring wagon ran off the other day. Gib was thrown out and considerably stunned.

——Dr. Ol. K. Forster, formerly of Brushvalley, died at Fort Scott, Kansas, recently. He was about 30 years of age and leaves a wife and two small children, and a widowed mother, at Mifflinburg, Pa.

——Our neighbor, Wm. B. Mingle, has a corn stalk in his garden 10½ feet long, with 3 ears, and still growing. What will it be when October comes? The band can serenade Mingle.

——Last Thursday was the warmest day we know of—the thermometer stood 94 in a locality continually shaded. From all sections of the country we learn that Thursday was the boss sweater.

——A merchant tailoring department will soon be connected with Newman's clothing hall, where suits will be made to order and fashion. Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., will also be kept.

— Delicious Ice Cream can be had at Kauth's bakery, Bellefonte, at 35 cts per quart. Pic-nics, families, etc., take notice. 4t.

——Get you sugar, coffee, tea, syrup, canned and dried fruits at Sechler's, and you are sure of the best.

——The Centre Hall Band intends holding a pic-nic on the top of the mountain, Aug. 3. A platform will be erected for dancing, refreshments will also be furnished. A general invitation is extened to all.

——Time for holding court has been changed from 4 to 3 Monday of August.

——The Ref. S. S. of Centre Hall will hold a basket pic-nic and ice cream festival in Witmer's Grove, Sat. July 27. All are invited. Profits for the benefit of the school.

——First class Italian marble,—the only place to get a fine tombstone at very low price, is at Heisler's Bellefonte Marble Works.

——To keep well this hot weather don't eat too much, better eat often, and give unripe fruit a wide berth—but above all get good and wholesome groceries at Sechler's, and belly-aches, cholera morbus and other summer complaints won't be your lot. Sechler's sell the best and cheapest groceries at all times.

——As John Lee of this place reached top of Nittany mountain, on Monday, with a new top-buggy, a falling twig caused his horse to jump to one side, and Lee, buggy and horse rolled over the bank. John fortunately was not hurt, the buggy rolled over three times, and was somewhat damaged, the horse got mixed up with the wreck so he could not get off.

——We are informed that Tom Scott has offered to furnish the iron for the Lemont branch at the price of scrap, which would be a saving of some $25,000. Can Bellefonte now be brought to a sense of its duty; and will it longer halt on a few dollars and still try and make others believe it is in favor of a Pennsvalley railroad? It may try to make believe, but there is not one it can dupe. What is wanted is "doing" not "saying."

——Still doing better—still coming down—and offering bargains in ready made clothing to suit the times and enable people to save money, at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall, Bellefonte, the largest establishment in Central Penn'a. Newman never fails to give you a bargain. Men and boys' clothing all styles and prices, and Sternberg, prince of salesmen, to show 'em to you and sell 'em right. Go to Newman's when you want clothing.

——Isreal Wolf, of Madisonburg, can also raise democratic oats. He reports some 6 feet 3 inches in length. The Brushvalley band can serenade Mr. Wolf.

HO! FOR NIAGARA.—The season for excursions is at hand. One of unusual interest is now on the programme, proposing to start from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport and other points, to that well known spot, Watkins Glen. The excursion party will also visit Niagara Falls and other places of interest. It is proposed to leave Bellefonte Tuesday, July 30, at 10:30 a. m., and will arrive at Watkins Glen at 6:21 p. m. It will be necessary for all who desire to accompany the excursionists to leave July 30 on a special train, but can return on any train within 15 days. Those who wish to take a truly economical trip, lasting only three days, can do so by purchasing a ticket with a seven dollar coupon attached, making it cost only $15.50, which will pay all necessary expense of boarding and admission to places of interest along the route. The regular excursion tickets cost $8.50. Persons desiring to accompany the excursion should procure their tickets previous to Saturday, July 27, of Capt. D. B. Else of Williamsport, who is manager.

——A choice lot of stoneware, wholesale to merchants, and retail to others, at very low figures, at Sechler's, Bellefonte. Also, the chociest lot of queensware in the county.

——The cheapest dusters, and nicest and best fitting shirts, at Newman's Clothing Hall, where you can get a whole suit, from hat down to boots for about half what others will charge you.

——Fresh drugs and medicines at Frank Green's, the oldest drug establishment in the county. All kinds of useful fancy articles, coal oil, trusses, canes, pens, ink, brushes, choicest lot of fishing tackle, &c., &c., in the Bush house block, Bellefonte.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or in any way meddle with the following personal property to wit: one horse, one set harness, one cook stove, one cupboard, one sink, one table, one stand, beds, bedding, one buggy together with all the property of P. C. Frank, as I have this day purchased the same at Constable's sale and loaned them to Mrs. P. C. Frank during my pleasure. HENRY BOOZER.
Centre Hall, June 29, 1878. July11 3t

SELECT SCHOOL:

A school will be opened in Centre Hall on Monday July 29 inst., to continue ten weeks.

Special Instruction in School, Economy, "Methods of Instruction," and Manuel of Methods to those preparing to teach.

Terms: Primary course $2.50 per term,
Higher " 3.00
Normal " 4.00
18 July. W. A. KRISE.

——We need money—please pay up.

——Mr. Daniel Stover of Earlystown, was able to be at Centre Hall again, the other day, after an absence of some 8 months, having in that time suffered from a painful illness. He seems to be on a fair way to gain better health than he had previous to his late illness.

——Mr. Jacob Dinges' summer kitchen was entered on Tuesday night, and some dishes, coffee, shoes, clothing, &c., were stolen. This is the second robbery on the same premises inside of two weeks.

——Confer's valley in 7 Mt's, is ahead in clover. A stalk was brought to Grenoble's store, 6 feet 9 in. long. They call it Dill—that valley goes unanimous for Andy.

——We take pleasure in calling special attention to the New Domestic Sewing Machine so favorably known in this co. Such improvements are now made as to put this machine far in advance of any thing in the market. It has self threading shuttle; self setting needle, winds the bobbins without running the machine. It will pay you to see this light-running and quiet machine, before you buy.

For sale by Bunnell & Aikens Bellefonte Pa

——Sorry to learn that our friend Capt. Hassenplug of Spring Mills, suffered from sunstroke on Monday, which seems to have paralyzed him.

——There was hail in some parts on Sunday, consequently we have cooler weather this week.

——Mrs. I. J. Grenoble at Spring Mills, is cangerously ill.

ZION AND SUBURBS.

The hum of the thresher is heard.

Politics mixed and muddled.

The mercury runs up high these days.

Candidates are now lying in the shade trying to "keep cool."

The little celestial (?) city is enjoying its usual summer's quietude.

Two new houses are now in course of construction in the upper end of the city.

Our citizens all seem to be inadvertent about attending the Paris Exposition. Guess the necessary "jink" is wanting. Only persons of some wealth appear to be able to stand $18 per day hotel expenses for any length of time.

Sam'l Decker, a fellow townsman was unfortunate a few days since in losing a fine Kentuckian cow. He declined a $100 for her not long ago.

One of the candidates for sheriff canvassed our valley about three weeks ago, and while he was driving along he called to several men who had just turned in a lane from the main road, unceremoniously asking them whether they were democrats, to which one of the gentlemen, an elderly man, screechingly replied, "sometimes we are." "Well," said the candidate, "I am running for sheriffship." "Well, then, run on, run on, sir, was the quick response of the old man, when the official aspirant departed immediately.

The grain crop in Nittany valley this year is said to be the largest ever known. Farmers who have hitherto had ample room for the storage of their crops are compelled to stack a good portion of it this year.

A festival will be given in Logan Grove, Heckls, next Sat. evening, the proceeds to be used for the support of the Sabbath School of that place.

There will also be one at Jacksonville in several weeks, upon which occasion music will be furnished to the epicurean throng by the Bellefonte orchestra.

COR DENCER.

CANDIDATES.

(Cards must be authorized by some responsible person to insure insertion.)

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that C. S. M'Cormick, Esq. of Lock Haven, will be a candidate for President Judge, subject to democratic rules.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to democratic rules.

ASSEMBLY.

Jno. F. Krebs, of Ferguson, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

W. A. Murray, of Boalsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

Wm. L. Musser, of Penn, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

Sam'l Gilliland, of Harris, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

W. H. Noll, of Spring, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

John B. Leathers, of Howard twp., will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

Jeremiah Tressler, of Harris twp., will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

George Hoffer, of Potter will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

J. S. M'Cormick, of Ferguson, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

L. T. Munson, now of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

John R. Bair, of Penn, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

John Spangler, of Potter, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

H. A. Mingle, of Haines, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. B. Heckman, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. N. Hall, of Howard twp, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

Jacob Dunkle, of Walker, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

John Grove, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. H. Hahn, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

A. J. Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

George Swab, of Harris, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

John Hoy, jr., of Marion township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

Michael J. Decker, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. Ehrhard, of Potter, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that John H. Barnhart of Spring township will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

B. F. Leathers, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer subject to democratic rules.

S. A. M'Quistian, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

P. W. McDowell, of Howard boro., will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

Adam Yearick, of Marion, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

PROTHONOTARY.

J. C. Harper, now of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

Samuel J. Herring of Gregg will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

B. F. Shafer, of Walker, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

R. G. Brett, of Ferguson will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary subject to democratic rules.

MR. S. M. Swartz, of Potter, desires to inform his friends and democrats that he will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary.

G. W. Rumberger, of Patton twp., will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

MR. KURTZ: Please announce that I purpose to be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and if so fortunate as to receive the favorable consideration of my fellow democrats in their primary assemblies, will pledge myself, if elected, to a faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of the office. S. T. SHUGERT.

REGISTER.

Wm. E. Burchfield will be a candidate for Register, subject to democratic rules.

RECORDER.

Wm. A. Tobias will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the usages of the democratic party.

FROM NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, July 15th, 1878.

Ed. Reporter: We spent a day and a night in Chicago, and went to Joliet on the 4th In Will county, Ill., we met many of our Centre county friends. They are getting along well, and have fine crops. I found W. F. Geiss in business in Chicago, and D. K. Geiss in business in Joliet, both making money faster and easier than preachers and editors. Leonard Selizer, in the Drug business, has a fine trade. E. L. Spangler is doing well in selling barbed wire for fencing. This is one of the immense interests of the West, the demand exceeds the manufacturing capacity. Most of our Centre county friends who are farming, own fine farms. The country is lovely, the land rich, but like Penn'a, it is no place for the man of limited means—the land is already beyond his reach. We reached Lincoln on the 11th. We enjoyed the trip from Chicago to the Missouri river, a distance of about 500 miles. At Plattesmouth the cars are taken across the river on a boat. We were delayed at this point fifty-one hours on account of land slides on the B. & M. road, caused by the heavy rains on the previous night. This county is one vast grain field. Eight distinct colors are visible, two in oats, two in wheat, one in rye, one in barley, one in corn and one in grass, not to mention prairie flowers, etc. Lincoln is improving rapidly; business is certainly brisker than in our eastern cities, teams line the streets, agents are busy putting out mowers, headers, harvesters, etc., China-tea wheat is ripe and is falling rapidly before the harvester and header. A description of these machines will be interesting, and will be given in my next. Grass-wheat will not be cut for the next ten days,—the yield will be good. The oats crop will be immense, corn is doing well, you would be astonished to see it. Thousands upon thousands of acres, from six to eight feet high and some of it earing nicely. The state is filling up rapidly. They come from all parts of Europe, and many from Eastern, Middle and Western states; but more concerning these in my next. The B. & M. road has sold, in the last nine months, two and a quarter million dollars worth of land, and in the last two months over half a million. In a very short time the opportunity of getting cheap homes in one of the best of countries will be gone. Railroad land, and even improved property is so low that nearly all who see the country, buy if able. In my next I will give prices of land, terms of sale and many other things of importance to those intending to go west. The North Platte lands are offering at $1.50 per acre. I will describe them in my next. I will also give a description of Oak Creek Valley, where our Centre county friends live. After I return home, which will be in about three weeks, I will give all the information wanted, gratis. Yours,

A. A. KERLIN.

THE LAW OF PERIODICITY.

[From the Baltimore Sun, July 19.]

From all quarters the telegraph brings reports of the intensity and persistence of the heat and of the unusual number of fatal sunstrokes occasionod thereby. The Signal Service observations yesterday indicated—what proved to be the fact—that the temperature would not be less than on preceding days and that the modifications of partly cloudy weather only tended to promote a further relaxation of the system from the moisture thus produced in the atmosphere. Hot as the weather has been in and around Baltimore, as well as elsewhere, it is note-worthy that there have been heavy dews of nights. Astronomers have endeavored to account for the differences in temperature between one summer and another and succeeding series, and have put forth various theories on the subject. Sir W. Herschel attributed the changes to the presence or absence of spots on the sun's disk. His theory was that the presence of spots and other disturbances indicated a large formation of heat and light in the sun, and was a prognostic of hot weather and fine seasons. He thought he had also discovered, by such data as he had in his possession, that "the price of wheat always rose when the sun was without spots, and fell when they began to reappear." How open to question both these ideas were we shall presently see from what has been made public since then by other observers. An able article on the subject of the sun was published in the last number of the Scientific American by Professor Langley, of Allegheny Observatory, Pennsylvania. Indirectly he takes up this theory of Herschel, and although not completely disposing of it, casts too much doubt upon its correctness to warrant placing any implicit reliance upon it. Professor Langley gives an account of the daily record of the spots on the sun made by Schwabe, a German observer. This record, running through a period of forty years, was extended by other observers for twenty years more, and diagrams are given which confirm to some extent Herschel's theory; but as Professor Langley remarks, "the price of wheat depends on many things quite apart from the operations of nature—on wars and legislation, for instance," and therefore, any deductions drawn from the presence or absence of sun spots and their effect upon the seasons and the price of wheat must necessarily be to a large extent fallacious. But the patient observations of Schwabe on sun spots led to the discovery of a remarkable law of periodicity. It was found that the sun spots increased and diminished through successive cycles of about eleven years; that the number of spots increased through a little less than four years, and went on steadily diminishing through a little over seven years. At this time we are reaching the close of the fourth cycle. The last minimum occurred about February, 1867, and Professor Langley states in confirmation of this law of periodicity, that "the sun's face is at present free from spots almost beyond any past remembrance." Next year, therefore, another cycle will commence, the spots will begin to reappear, and will go on increasing in number and expanding in size until they reach their maximum, about 1882, when they will again begin to decline gradually until they almost or quite disappear in 1889. The present heated term and the absense of sun spots go far, therefore, toward refuting the theory of Herschel that the greatest and steadiest heat occurs when the sun spots are most numerous, whilst the low price of wheat at this time—lower than it has been for many years—would seem to disprove his other theory, that "the price of wheat always rises when the sun is without spots, and falls when they begin to reappear."

BREAD FROM STANDING WHEAT IN FOUR MINUTES AND THIRTY-SEVEN SECONDS.

[From the Carrolton (Mo.) Democrat, July 5.]

The last sensation occurred last Thursday, when about fifty men were present by invitation to see Jim Lawton beat his own time of two years ago, when his wife had bread baked in eight and a quarter minutes after the wheat was standing in the field. At 4.6 10 o'clock the Buckeye Reaper, drawn by Cy. Burnett's dun mules, stood at the corner of the growing wheat, machine in gear ready for a start. Men were stationed every few feet along the line of grain ready to seize an armful as it fell from the reaper, and rush with it to the thresher close by, which, under the direction of veteran drivers, was getting under way for business. At the mill, just sixteen rods away, Lawton stood at the window watching the moment when McCaw, on the swiftest horse in the county, should start from the thresher with the grain, while Mrs. Lawton and her neice. Miss Allice had all the preparations made to make griddle cakes and biscuits in the shortest possible time. At the drop of the hat the dun mules sprang to the work, and in 1m. 15s. the threshed wheat, about a pack, was in the sack and on the horse and the race commenced for the mill. There were two bridges to cross, and the excited spectators could only see a column of dust, hear a couple of taps on the plank bridges as the horse flew over them at lightning speed, and the wheat was delivered to Lawton in the mill. In 1m. 17s. the flour was delivered to Mrs. Lawton, and in 3m. 55s. from the starting of the reaper the first griddle cake came from the hands of Miss Alice, was gobbled by a dozen eager hands and—that was the last of it. In 4m. 37s. from the starting of the reaper, according to the best double timer stop-watch in the country a pan of biscuits was delivered to the hungry crowd by Mrs. Lawton, and that was the last seen of them.

ROBINS POISONING THEIR YOUNG.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

Two robins in Westchester recently fed their offspring on poison vine, because the children had caged them. It is characteristic of these birds to poison their caged young when no hope of their liberty is offered.

CLOUD BURST AT RAPID CITY.

Deadwood, D. T., July 11, 1878.

The *Times* this evening contains an account of a cloud burst at Rapid City, about forty miles from Deadwood. It says a water spout struck Rapid Valley on Tuesday evening and played havock with life and property. The river at Rapid City rose fifteen feet in one hour and a half, deluging farms and gardens, carrying away bridges damaging freight in transit to the hills and drowning a man by the name of Billings. The flood came up so rapidly that a camp of freighters on the bottom, across the river from Rapid City, was swept away. One of the freighters was drowned, and at last accounts his body had not been recovered. A large bull train, belonging to Pratt & Ferris, of Sidney, was caught in the flood and it is thought that much of the freight has been destroyed.

A HOSTILE CAMP STRUCK—SEVENTEEN WARRIORS KILLED.

San Francisco, July 18—A Baker City dispatch says that Umatilla Indians, under Forsythe, struck a hostile camp last night about two miles and a half from Stall's ranche, Dalley road, killing seventeen, warriors capturing twenty-five women and children and sixty or seventy head of horses. The hostiles ere much demoralized and captive squaws report they are breaking into small bands with the evident intention of fleeing to Weiser and making their way to Bannock of the Buffalo country.

The primary elections in Lycoming indicate that the greenbackers will nominate A. J. Dietrick for President Sudge and J. T. Davis for congress.

DIED.

The following deaths occurred in a family in Pike twp., Clearfield county.

On May 22, of consumption, William Harvey, son of Wm. Harvey and Frances Ella Laughery, aged 2 months and 8 days.

On June 7, of consumption, Frances Ella, wife of Wm. Harvey Laughery, aged 24 years, 1 month and 4 days.

On June 26, of consumption, William Harvey Laughery, aged 27 years, 1 month and 9 days.

MARKETS.

Phila. July 20.—Flour Penna. family $5@5 50. Wheat lower; red 98c; amber 98@$1; old white, $1 12. Corn quiet; yellow, 49c; mixed, 40½@45c. Oats steady Penna and western white, 22@34c; western mixed, 31@32c. Rye 50@53.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 20.—Wheat active, firm and higher, No. 1 Chicago spring 98c, No. 2 do, 99c, for cash; Corn dull shade lower 38@38½c, for cash 38c for July; 37½@37¾c for August. Oats fairly active, shade higher; 25½c for cash. Rye firmer 51c. Barley firmer, 65c.

Spring Mills Market.

—Old wheat 90, new 80.
Rye, 50c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .35c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.90 to $4.00
Chop, per ton, $23.00.
Pie. per ton and per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl, $6 25
Butter, 10c.
Tallow, 7c.
Hams 11c.
Shoulders 6c.
Sides 8c.
Eggs, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Tub washed wool 35c,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Daniel W. Sholl, late of Miles township, deceased, will sell at public sale, by order of the Orphan's Court; on SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878, the following real estate, to wit: All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Miles twp, Centre county, about two miles south east of Wolf's Store, bounded on the north by land of Sarah Swint, on the south by land late of Edward Gratz, on the west by land of George Eine, and on the north by land of Edward Hautz, et al, Containing

EIGHTY ACRES,

and allowance, about thirty acres of which is cleared, and thereon erected a HOUSE, BARN, and other outbuildings, with flowing water at the door, also a fine orchard with choice fruit.

Terms of sale: The one half of the purchase money on confirmation of sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day. F. P. SHOLL.
25jul Adm'r.

HAPPY RELIEF.

To all suffering from chronic diseases of all kinds. Confidential consultation invited personally or by mail. New method of treatment. New and reliable remedies. Book and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., an institute having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. 18 july 3m.

FOREGN NOTES.

Two parties of railway experts under the direction of the English Government will examine the Tigres and Euphrates valleys for the best railway route to the Persian gulf.

France has suggested a joint protest of the Powers against the Turkish outrages in Thessaly.

The French Cabinet have decided to send as many troops as possible to Autxin, the scene op the colliers' strike.

Negotiations are in an advanced stage whereby the Papal Nunico residing at Munich will have jurisdiction over the Catholic Church and bishops in Prusia.

A son of Prince Karageorgenich has fled to Hungary, after an unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection in Servin.

The health of the Emperor William is steadily improving. He goes to Gastien shortly. All the members of Nobeling's family have changed their name to Edeling.

London and Parris also had excessively hot weather last Saturday,

Eleven deaths by sun stroke in Philadelphia Saturday and Sunday.

Lightning struck the capital at Washington on last Friday. Next let it give the capitol at Harrisburg a stroke when the ten dollar boys are in session.

—Nine deaths by sunstroke on Friday in and around New York. Deaths from same causes are reported from different quarters of the country.

JURORS.

Traverse—2 week August.

Ferguson—C B Hess, A Royer, M Rider, J Shadnan.
Spring—M J Riddle.
Huston—E C Henderson.
Walker—Wm M'Kean, W P Harris.
Benner—R Conley, J D Wagner.
Penn—P H Stover, D W Zeigler, H H Weiser, Jno Chambers.
Bellefonte—S A M'Quistian, J Schofield H Dale.
College—Wm Grove.
Union—Wilson Calhoun, S Brugger.
Snowshoe—R J Haynes.
Harris—Jacob Bower, C B Shaffer.
Rush—D W Holt.

Grand Jurors.

Milesburg—G Gray.
Gregg—I J Granobla.
Walker—Jno Rodgers.
Boggs—P M'Coy, B Snyder.
Bellefonte—H C Valentine, E C Humes.
Howard boro—N J Mitchell.
Snowshoe—S Y Lucas, L R Leathers.
Potter—S M Swartz, A Sellers, Epr, Keller.
Haines—J Yarger, N Stoyer.
Halfmoon—J Bronstitter.
Taylor—W H Miller.
Patton—S T Gray, A Sellers
College—Geo Baker.
Liberty—J A Quiggle.
Spring—L N Barnhart, M Kerstetter.

Traverse—3 Monday.

Haines—Jas Weaver, Jno Ziegler, H Reinhart.
Hutton—A Kreps, W Williams, G W Woodring, H A Iams.
Boggs—E Zimmerman, J L Neff, L Curtin.
Gregg—D Bartges, M H Guise, J B Heckman.
Milesburg—O H Wolf, E H Carr.
Benner—A Garberick, A Y Wagner.
Spring—J M Furey, Jas Ross, F Tate, H Kline.
Bellefonte—J Brachbill, C Smith, Jonath Miller, J Schell.
Halfmoon—I Beck.
College—J E Mitchell, J S Foster.
Walker—I Struble.
Miles—H B Miller, H Miller, Jac. Hazel.
Snowshoe—Wm Askey, J C Rankin, J Travel.
Howard—M M'Closky, J B Leathers, J C Smith.
Howard boro—A Weber.
Burnside—G R Book.
Worth—A O Richards.
Penn—Wm Smith.
Potter—John Rishel, G W Boal, P Hoffer.
Patton—J W Wasson, J Chambers.
Unionville—T E Greist.

Traverse—4 Monday.

Penn—A Q Deininger, S Otto, Wm Geary.
Walker—A Brumgart, Jas Corner, L Zimmerman.
Hutton—D Reese, H Crain, T Moore.
College—H Thompson, P S Dale.
Rush—Wm Hess.
Potter—John Wolf.
Philipsburg—H Stockbridge, C Munson L D Dorr, B Hudson.
Milesburg—D H Parsons, L C Eddy.
Liberty—J A Stover, H Thompson.
Spring—L C Rearick, I Dawson.
Unionville—Jno Alexander.
Marion—H Yearick.
Halfmoon—A J Thompson, J C Fisher.
Ferguson—David Fye.
Boggs—D H Malone, P H Haupt, H L Barnhart, J S Barrel G Noll.
Union—B Alexander.
Bellefonte—Ed Tyson,
Harris—Cyrus Durst.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.

The next term of the Penn Hall Academy will open Monday July 22. Tuition from $5.00 to $8.00. Boarding with room $2.50 to $2.75 per week. D. M WOLF, Principal.
18 july 3t.

War! War! War!

ORGANS! ORGANS! ORGANS!

SEWING MACHINES!

Sewing Machines!

NEW 13 Stop Parlor Organs, Price $340, For $110 Cash.
9 Stop Organs, New, for $70.00—Price $270.00.
Sewing Machines Guaranteed New, and as Represented, for $25 00.
COME, SEE AND BE CONVINCED. COME ONE, COME ALL to the New Music & Sewing Machine store of BUNNELL & AIKENS, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
25july

EVERYTHING HAS A DOWNWARD TENDENCY!

THE AJOURNMENT of CONGRESS has had a happy effect in the prices of *GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.* call at VALENTINES & CO'S STORES, *Bellefonte.* and judge for yourselves.

The largest stock of Merchandise IN CENTRE COUNTY.

HARDWARE & STOVES. HARDWARE & STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1878, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The account of Henry Zeigler, administrator of &c. of Michael Delaney late of Marion township, deceased.
2. The final account of J. W. Kelley, administrator of &c. of William McCoy, late of Taylor township, deceased.
3. The account of John P. Zimmerman, guardian of Mary E. Clark, minor child of Lewis L. Clark, late of Huntingdon county, deceased.
4. The account of John P. Zimmerman, guardian of W. H. Clark, minor child of Lewis L. Clark, late of Huntingdon county, deceased.
5. The account of David M. Butts, administrator of &c. of James Armor, late of Spring township, deceased.
6. The account of J. A. Jacobs, administrater of John Fox, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased.
7. The account of George Kustenborter, guardian of Ann A. McMahon (now Brandon) Amanda M., Mary H. and Dora V. McMahon, minor children of George McMahon, late of Nebraska, deceased.
8. The final account of Dr. J. M. Blair, administrator of &c. of James Lucas, late of Union township, deceased.
9. The final account of Jacob C. Walker, guardian of Eliza Lucas, minor child of Nelson Lucas, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
10. The account of William Riddles, Esq., administrator of &c. of John Carey, late of Rush township, deceased.
11. The account of P. W. Barnhart, guardian of Mary E. Leathers and Harriet J. Aikey, minors of Harriet Leathers, late of Howard township, deceased.
12. The sixth and final account of Josiah Neff, executor of &c. of John Neff, late of Potter township, deceased.
13. The first partial account of B. F. Phillips and S. J. Herring, executors of &c. of Christopher Moyer, late of Penn township, deceased.
14. The account of J. A. Hazel, administrator of &c of Michael Hazel, late of Miles township, deceased.
15. The account of Samuel Bailey and John G. Bailey, administrators of &c of John Bailey, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
16. The final account of Michael Harper, guardian of Sarah Lavina Hosterman, formerly Vonada, minor of John Hosterman, late of Haines township, deceased.
17. The guardianship account of A. W. Cheesman, guardian of John A. Poorman, minor child of Joseph Poorman, late of Boggs township, deceased.
18. The 2d partial account of Joseph Roller and Elizabeth Roller, executors of &c of John Roller, late of Benner township, deceased.
19. The final account of Frederick Kurtz, administrator of etc of David Acker, late of Haines township, deceased.
20. The account of E. C. Henderson, administrator of &c of John Henderson, late of Huston township, deceased.
21. The final account of D. Z. Kline, administrator of &c of J. L. Given, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.
22. The account of J. W. Gephart, administrator of &c of Juan Gomez, late of the U. S. Army, deceased.
23. The partial account of James Dunlap, executor of &c of Mary Long, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
24. First and final account of George P. Hall, administrator of &c of Aaron Hall, late of Union township, deceased.
25. The account of Samuel Royer, executor of &c of Catherine Peter, late of Potter township, deceased.
26. The first partial account of Aaron Lukenbach, Simon P. Ruble and J. C. Ruble, executors of &c of Peter Ruble, late of Potter township, deceased.
27. The account of David E. Sparr and Daniel Hess, executors of &c of Jacob Sparr, late of Harris township, deceased.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD,
jul25 4t Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Dreese, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D., 1878, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 3rd Monday of Aug. being the 19th day of August 1878, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of July in the year of our Lord, 1878, and in the 102 year of Independence o the United States.

LEVI MUNSON Sher

REPORT OF POTTER TOWNSHIP AUDITORS, April, 1878.

SUPERVISORS.

PETER SHIFFLER, DR.

To am't duplicate		$ 909 98
To order on John Emerick		257 33
		1167 31
CR.		
By am't received from suc'r	44 36	
" " work	988 88	
" work done or assumed by Shiffler	19 36	
" exonerations	4 71	
" services	100 00	
" paid water places	10 00	
		1167 31

JOHN SWEENEY, DR.

To order Henry McCloskey		70 00
" duplicate		915 48
" balance		105 76
		1091 24
CONTRA.		
By am't work	986 37	
" exonerations	1 07	
" error in valuations	3 80	
" services	100 00	
		1091 24

OVERSEERS.

ROBERT LEE, DR.

To accts. Rishel & Thompson		8 25
" order on H. Shaddow		22 00
" am't duplicate		773 55
" received from Sallie Triester		145 00
" bal. due Overseer		370 84
		1319 64
CONTRA.		
By order on self	122 50	
" " B. Jacobs	11 33	
" receipts	389 68	
" exoneration	8 12	
" bills	42 94	
" provisions for John Fye	5 23	
" percentage	45 92	
" salary	45 00	
" Attorney fees for two years	20 00	
" error on W. Gohoen tax	1 35	
" am't paid John Farner	3 50	
" expenses P. Hackman	43 00	
" Med. attend. Sallie Triester	46 50	
" " " township	35 00	
		1319,64

WM. EMERICK, DR.

To am't duplicate		614 58

INSANITY.

The Ratio to Population and the Causes of Madness.

In England and Wales the ratio of insane to the population is one to 378; in Massachusetts, one to 423; New York, one to 587; Illinois, one to 866; and Iowa, one to 1,101. This shows that the density of population has a more or less predisposing effect, producing, as it decidedly does, a deteriorating influence on the human race, morally and physically. The increase in the number of insane in the State of New York for the past quarter of a century is over 100 per cent., and, according to experts in mental diseases, this increase is not confined to any particular sections of the State, but is more or less general.

No one who has been a constant reader of the daily newspapers for the past few years can fail to have been impressed with the great increase in the reports of suicides, homicides and the commitment of alleged lunatics to the different city and county asylums. While much of this is directly due to the rapid increase of population of New York and neighboring cities there must be other causes for the disease at work. Increase of population brings with it overcrowding, disease-producing surroundings, bad sanitary arrangements, which, by lowering the tone of the people, both in a moral as well as a physical point of view, directly predisposes the very poor and middling classes to mental disease. Dr. Tuke, a well-known London alienist, has written a work under the title of "Insanity in Ancient and Modern Life." In this he elaborately investigates the causes of mental diseases in Great Britain, where the increase of lunatics has been enormously large during the last half century. After a careful examination of all the statistics, showing that the number of insane people confined in asylums in England and Scotland at the present time reaches 66,636, Dr. Tuke concludes that the principal causes of mental disease at the present time are: First, intoxication, including the action of alcohol and allied stimulants, not only in the individuals taking them to excess, but upon his or her offspring, whose weakness produces degeneracy in the succeeding generation; second, that defective nourishment, leading as it does to exhaustion and malnutrition of the nervous centers, causes degeneracy of the race, the evidence of which can be seen in large, insufficiently-fed population. Closely allied to this, Dr. Tuke considers bad sanitary arrangements and overcrowding in filthy dwellings. Under the third class of causes he considers moral influences, "partly mixed in character, which excite or depress the emotions profoundly, as a dissolute life, depraved habits, domestic sorrow or misery, commercial speculations and losses, religious excitement, disappointment in love and general overwork." Under the fourth and last head is considered intellectual strain as a cause of insanity, which he holds to be the least frequent of all causes, if examined alone.

An examination of the reports of the principal lunatic asylums in this country, public and private, confirms to a very great extent the observations of Dr. Tuke made in England.

A Girl Vanquishes a Wolf.

Five miles from Eureka, Kan., lives a prosperous farmer named Robert Loy, who is engaged in raising sheep. His "boys are all girls," and one of his daughters, Mary Belle Loy, barely fourteen years of age, is the shepherdess, whose rosy cheeks, sun-burned face and graceful form as she mounts her pony would excite the envy of many city belles and charm the eye of a connoisseur in search of a sensitive rose to complete the latest work of his easel. Some weeks since, while looking after her woolly wards, she discovered a full-grown wolf of the coyote species and an uncommonly large one stealthily approaching the flock, when she put her horse to his speed, and the wolf, feeling that his sanitary condition in that locality was very unsatisfactory, the race and chase commenced, over the hills and prairie, neither showing any indication of fatigue, until he was compelled to consider him, self "run down." Now came the "tug of war," and any one who has ever seen a coyote at bay snapping and snarling, holding his position against a dozen dogs, can realize her situation as the aggressor. Nothing daunted, however, she unbuckled her bridle rein, and with the ring at the end, and this only, made good her position as mistress of the situation, and without alighting from her saddle she had soon disabled her foe, sawed her lambs, and deprived him of at least one toothsome morsel. Then she started out for the nearest neighbor to the battle-ground, nearly two miles distant, for assistance, but found no one at home who could assist her save another girl, who mounted another pony, and armed only with a dull knife, these two young girls were soon galloping over the prairie to save the scalp, for which the county pays a "royalty" when presented to the proper officer. When they returned, the principal of this Red Riding-Hood escapade had partially recovered, and was moving off. At this juncture he was again invited to remain, while one girl threw him down and the other proceeded to administer Western justice by searching for his jugular vein with the knife. Such instances of feminine bravery as this are rarely met with, even on the frontier.

Stanley and his Habits.

A London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) writes of Stanley, the African explorer:

"A renewal of celebrity attends the traveler Stanley all the more vivid for his short absence. Interviewers again besiege his doors, and furnish us with the minutest details of the habits and customs of the man who has already furnished us with such clever and amusing details of himself as a traveler. These enterprising interviewers inform us that Mr. Stanley takes no exercise, eats nothing, drinks nothing but tea, and works from morning till night. The chairs, tables, sofas and settees—nay, even the very floor—are laden with books, newspapers, manuscripts, and maps. Nobody has ever ventured to dust a single article in Mr. Stanley's room ever since he first took possession. He sits all day long on a wicker stool about eight inches high, of the exact shape and pattern as that in use among Niams-Niams, and he writes on a little table of perhaps treble that height, just large enough to hold an ink-pot, a quire of foolscap, and the meerschaum, his faithful companion through all his African travels. We are informed also that he loves to be surrounded with flowers while he works, but the flowers he loves require no watering, no care, for they are artificial. And thus does he work on amid the apparent confusion which is order and punctiliousness to him, for he can lay his hand on any book or paper he may want without losing a moment in the search, so well does he remember the place where he has stowed it away.

Be Something.

It is the duty of every one to take some active part as an actor on the stage of life. Some seem to think that they can vegetate, as it were, without being anything in particular. Man was not made to rust out his life. It is expected he should "act well his part." He must be something. He has a work to perform which it is his duty to attend to. We are not placed here to grow up, pass through the various stages of life, and then die without having done anything for the benefit of the human race. Is a man to be brought up in idleness? Is he to live upon the wealth which his ancestors have acquired by frugal industry? Is he placed here to pass through life an automaton? Has he nothing to perform as a citizen of the world? A man who does nothing is useless to his country as an inhabitant. A man who does nothing is a mere cipher. He does not fulfil the obligations for which he was sent into the world, and, when he dies, he has not finished the work that was given for him to do. He is a mere blank in creation. Some are born with riches and honors upon their heads. But does it follow that they have nothing to do in their career through life? There are certain duties for every one to perform. Be something. Don't live like a hermit, and die unregretted.

How the Weather is Foretold.

In former times the chief herald of the weather was the almanac, which ambitiously prophesied a whole year of cold and heat, wet and dry, dividing up the kinds of weather quite impartially, if not always correctly.

But the almanac, good as it was now and then, and the weather-wise farmers, correct as sometimes they might have been, were not always able to impart exact information to the country; and they have been thrown quite into the shade of late by one who is popularly known under the somewhat disrespectful title of "Old Prob," or "Old Probabilities." He has become the herald of the weather to the sailor near the rocky, dangerous coasts; to the farmer watching his crops, and waiting for good days to store them; to the traveler anxious to pursue his journey under fair skies; and to the girls and boys who want to know before they start to the woods for a picnic what are the "probabilities" as to rain.

Every one who reads the daily paper is familiar with the "weather record" issued from the war department office of the chief signal officer at Washington. These reports give first a general statement of what the weather has been for the past twenty-four hours all over the country from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the South Atlantic States; and then the "probabilities" or "indications" for the next twenty-four hours over this same broad territory. The annual reports of the chief signal officer show that in only comparatively few instances do these daily predictions fail of fulfillment.

The reason these prophecies are so true is a simple and yet a wonderful one. The weather itself tells the observer what it is going to do some time in advance, and the telegraph sends the news all over the country from the central signal office at Washington.

The atmosphere has weight, just as water or any other fluid, although it seems to be perfectly bodiless. We must comprehend that the transparent, invisible air is pressing inward toward the center of the earth. This pressure varies according to the state of the weather, and the changes are indicated by an instrument called a barometer. Generally speaking, the falling of the mercury in the tube of the barometer indicates rain, and its rise heralds clear weather. Sometimes the rise is followed by cold winds, frost and ice. What these changes really indicate, can be determined only by comparing the barometric changes, at certain hours, in a number of places very far apart. This is done by the signal service. Observations are made at about one hundred and forty stations, in different portions of the country, at given hours, and the results are telegraphed at once to Washington, where our faithful "weather clerk" receives them, reasoning out from them the "probabilities" which he publishes three times in every twenty-four hours.

But the atmosphere varies not only in weight, but also in temperature. The thermometer tells us of such changes.

Besides this, the air contains a great amount of moisture, and it shows as much variation in this characteristic as in the others. For the purpose of making known the changes in the moisture of the atmosphere, an instrument has been invented called a "wet-bulb" thermometer.

We are thus enabled to ascertain the weight or pressure, the temperature, and the wetness of the air, and now it only remains for us to measure the force, and point out the direction, of the wind.

By the help of the familiar weather vane and the anemometer. The vane shows the direction, and the anemometer is an instrument which indicates the velocity of the wind.

It is by a right understanding of all these instruments that the signal service officer is enabled to tell what the weather says of itself; for they are the pens with which the weather writes out the facts from which the officer makes up his reports for the benefit of all concerned. Thus, however wildly and blindly the storm may seem to come, it sends messengers telling just where it arose, what course it will take, and how far it will extend. But it tells its secrets to those only who pay strict attention.—*James H. Flint, in St. Nicholas.*

American Ingenuity at the Exposition.

A correspondent writes from Paris: The Paris Exposition is the interpreter of the thought, and the orator of the text. Now take some of the work of the hand of American labor as you see, and study it in the Paris Exposition, and trace it over the earth. In all the gorgeous sections of the more pretentious ancient nations, there is not one that does not partly pay unconscious tribute to American ingenuity. The agricultural implements of England are many of them modeled after American originals. The watchmakers of Geneva admit the successful competition of the New England chronometer. The printed cottons of Manchester yield to the superiority of Massachusetts fabrics, often sold over British counters to foreign customers. The jewelry of Italy is woven out of the finest fibers of the gold of Nevada. The delicate processes of French refining and metallurgy are conducted with the quicksilver of California. American sewing machines are for sale in all the cities in Europe; American scales are used in the distant capitals of the Orient. American pianos and parlor melodeons are bought by the humble foreigners, and even by those in good circumstances, who cannot afford the costly instruments of Paris and London, and even trained experts prefer the former to the best product of the great piano makers of Germany. The cutlers of Sheffield admit the finish of the cheaper and better work of American manufacture.

A Dry Goods Palace Car.

A correspondent of the *American Manufacturer* says: The United States Rolling Stock Company, at their shops in Chicago, are getting up what may be called a new departure. This is a palace dry goods car, to be used on railroads by dealers in dry goods, carrying samples along as well as stock to be delivered when sold. This car is sixty feet long, not including platforms at each end, or sixty-six feet long over all. It is built as light as possible and yet is strong. The construction of the body is very simple, having only two large windows on each side for lighting purposes, but at each end there is to be a stateroom for the traveling merchants to occupy nights or days, while on the roads. These staterooms are lighted by three small windows each. The inside of the car was not finished for use, so we cannot tell just how it is to be arranged, but no doubt convenient for the purpose. This car has a sub-cellar, as they call it, between the fore and aft trucks, where may be stored large quantities of domestic goods while in transit, and it has what may be called a mansard roof, or double deck, for light and ventilation, giving it the appearance of a sleeping car—except the finish. This is a new enterprise, and it remains to be seen upon trial if it shall prove a successful one.

A Girl's Fight with a Rattlesnake.

Miss Mary Fleshman, daughter of Perry Fleshman, living two miles east of Platte City, Mo., recently had a thrilling adventure with a rattlesnake. She was riding on horseback along through the woods, when she dropped her glove. She dismounted to secure it, and as she was stooping to pick it up she discovered a large rattlesnake, at least six feet long, coiled and in the act of striking. It did strike, but failed to reach her and fell at her feet. She sprang back with a cry of horror, but almost instantly the snake recoiled and struck again. This time the venomous fangs struck in the front part of her bonnet, and the hold tearing out with the force of the blow and the weight of the snake, it fell on the ground at her feet. Instantly it reared up in front of her, its venomous breath right in her face. Scarcely knowing what she did, she seized the snake just below the head with both hands, and holding for a moment, with desperate energy she slung it from her and fled. It was a narrow escape, but Miss Fleshman sustained no other injuries than those which result from violent excitement and nervous prostration.

Fashion Notes.

Tinted veils are very fashionable.

Silver back combs are again in vogue.

The fashionable fan is of medium size.

Veils cover the whole face this summer.

The "Lavense" overskirt grows in favor.

Wide collars and deep cuffs are much worn.

Gray is the color for a mountain or side suit.

It is the style to wear a large bouquet in the belt.

The "Aimee" is a new and favorite style of slipper.

Japanese fans are still the favorites for ordinary use.

Low shoes are worn as much as but ton boots this season.

Old-fashioned pongee is again used for dresses and wraps.

Fancy organdie dresses are trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Iceland floss is much used for crocheting shawls and sacques.

One of the novelties in dress goods is the "bourrette batiste."

Smyrna lace is out of favor, and is not seen on any of the late garments.

Surplice basques are worn by matrons; blouse waists by girls in their teens.

Swiss and muslin neckties, edged with lace, are worn with neglige costumes.

Chambery cambric is one of the prettiest materials for summer dresses.

French laces and grass fringes are the most popular trimmings for all thin materials.

Kid gloves for evening wear have the wrists finished with plaitings of lace or ribbon.

The "Mandralin" is the name given to a graceful head dress of lace just introduced.

Morning wrappers and sacques are extensively trimmed with colored embroidery.

Torchon and Russian laces are very much used this summer for trimming white suits.

A new pastime for ladies is making curtains of Japanese silk and pasting figures upon them.

The materials most fashionable for the wedding gown of the present are silk or satin brocade.

Carpets are now made to resemble the raw silk material so much in favor for furniture covering.

Draperies are made fuller and more flowing, with shorter skirts, than with princess-shaped dresses.

Thick fringes of buds falling from under the straw curtains of bonnets is a new caprice of fashion.

Small gilt fringes, strands of gold beads, and feathers tipped with gold are among bonnet trimmings.

Rough straw hats and bonnets look very nicely braided, with pipings of velvet between the braids.

Half-flowing sleeves, with old-fashioned lace undersleeves, are seen on some of the new costumes.

Young ladies wear for a necklace a band of black velvet to which are attached tiny tinkling bells.

White suits have the fronts cut open diamond shape and caught with many colored loops of narrow ribbon.

A novel bonnet is composed entirely of bunches of purple grapes, with green leaves and tendrils intermixed.

New riding hats are in the shape of a helmet with the back piece left off, and look very much like jockey caps.

Roman pearls are the ones principally worn on the newest bonnets. They are often to be seen edging the entire brim.

One of the recently imported bonnets has a wreath formed of birds so large that only ten were required to surround the crown.

Jet is the fashion again, and has supersceded clair de lune and every other kind of bead except gold, steel, silver, and amber.

A panache of from three to six, short, slender ostrich tips, bunched together, is usedon bonnets that are to be worn in midsummer.

A pretty idea is to entwine the upper part of the back comb with small flowers, such as white violets, mignonette, myosotis, etc.

Light transparent linens woven in crape-like patterns is made up in polonaises, which are worn over silk or velvet overskirts.

Dressy round hats are turned up only on one side, and the whole brim is faced with gold braid, or with occasional rows of silver braid.

Leghorn hats of deepest yellow tints are in regular Watteau shapes, with the brim indented on each side as well as on front and behind.

A pretty home dress is of stone colored bourrette, trimmed with kilting of the same, plastron sleeves and bows of olive green faille.

The broad-brimmed Fra Diavolo, and the picturesque Peg Woffington hats are much worn by young ladies at watering places, or when out driving. Both these shapes have very soft wide brims that are richly trimmed inside with gilt or silver braid, or else plain velvet or satin, bordered with beads, or trimmed with flowers.

YOUNG GIRLS' HATS.—The Derby hat is the shape chosen for general use by ladies. This has a stiff high crown that may be either round or square topped, and a narrow brim that curls upward all around. Black or brown chip is most useful for such hats, and the trimming is a band and binding of wide galloon, or else folds of black grenadine, with a gray wing or a dark ostrich tip stuck in the left side. For more dressy occasions broad-brimmed chip, Leghorn, or rustic straw hats are worn with oddly indented brims, and are trimmed with ribbon or gauze and a half wreath of flowers in colors to suit the dress. Thus a pretty dress of pale blue bunting is worn with a white chip hat trimmed with bluets and daisies; a dress of ecru pongee, made with a washer woman over skirt and pleated blouse trimmed with cream-colored gauze and deep red Jacqueminet roses. A white cross barred muslin with pleated yoke blouse and a kilt skirt trimmed with a plaid sash of gray, black, and scarlet bars. The round hat is of white organdy muslin shirred on fine wire, and trimmed with bows of ribbon like the sash.

A Singular Woman.

Miss Emma Bartlett, who died in New York recently, was one of the "queer creatures" of this country. She began business in New York some years ago, selling halter-straps which were made for her by a harness maker on the Bowery. At first he trusted her with one, which she told him she could sell. While standing near a livery stable fronting Union Square, a horse broke its halter. She asked the stable owner if he wanted a new halter-strap. He said "Yes." Then she asked what he gave for halter-straps. He told her, then she ran to a harness shop; told the man she could sell one if she had it. He trusted her. She sold the strap, returned to the shop with the pay for it. Then the man trusted her with three straps to go out and sell. She disposed of them in one afternoon, and at night went to his house and paid him for them. The next day she sold seven halter-straps, and paid for them as before. The third day she sold nine, and paid for them. By this time she had made and saved $1.75, which sum she invested in straps, which were soon sold. She added to her stock a few halters, and in time a few bridles, that she sold at different stables she visited. Thus she worked her way into a good business, and came to own before her death a harness manufactory in which she gave employment to one hundred persons. She was a small woman, never weighing to exceed ninety pounds. Her voice was neither feminine or masculine, and she had a light beard, so that she shaved three times a week. What was more singular was the fact that liquor never affected her brain, though she drank of it whenever a customer would drink. She used to drink with her customers, and thus drove better bargains with them.

TIMELY TOPICS.

It is estimated that over 300,000 trees were planted in Otoe county, Neb, Arbor day and the day previous.

D'Albertis, the Italian explorer of New Guinea, describes the people whom he saw on his recent journey up the Fly river as "beautifully dressed with white feathers, and their bodies painted in many colors."

In 1877, in England, sixty thousand postage stamps were found loose in letter boxes and cars, having been rubbed off through insufficient "licking and sticking," and five million letters were consigned to the returned letter office.

Two boys started from Rochelle, Ill., in quest of adventure. They walked along a railroad for ten miles, and then, very tired, they sat down to rest. Very soon they fell asleep, and one lay with his head across a rail, so that when a train came along he was beheaded.

Some people believe they can think faster on railroad trains than anywhere else, the theory being that the rapid motion quickens the action of the mind. Some influence of that kind may have affected a man and woman who met for the first time while traveling from Elmira, N. Y., into Pennsylvania. They sat in the same seat, fell into conversation, were irresistibly attracted toward each other, and at the end of seven hours were married.

Gen. Le Duc, the commissioner of agriculture, is experimenting on a new root called chufa. It grows in hills like the potato, is about the size of a walnut and has the flavor of an almond. It is no trouble to raise, and the experiments made demonstrate that hogs and chickens fed on it are of the most superior quality, not only in their size, but in the lucious sweetness of their flesh. It is predicted that chufa will become a staple crop among farmers in a few years.

A snake charmer, named Samuel Helms, of Lackawaxen, Pa., lost a legacy of $5,000, recently left him under somewhat romantic circumstances, by dying five years too soon. He was divorced, in 1864, from his wife, who pursued her matrimonial ventures with such success that, when she died, recently, she had outlived two other husbands, and had accumulated $20,000 worth of property. She bequeathed $5,000 of it to her first husband, but, when the executor went to hunt him up, he found that he had died five years before in poverty and want.

There are over 300 Catholic churches in Rome, independent of St. Peter's and the seven cathedrals. The government returns show that in 1870 the ecclesiastical population of the "Eternal City" was as follows:

Cardinals	30
Bishops	35
Priests and persons in holy orders	1,469
Pupils destined for holy orders	828
Monks and Friars	2,832
Nuns, Sisters of Charity, etc.	2,215
Total	7,409

There are sixty-one monasteries for men and seventy-one convents for females, twenty-seven colleges and fifty-eight schools directed by nuns for the education of girls.

Among the best known Americanisms, unused and scarcely understood in England, are locomotive for "engine," railroad for "railway," horse cars for "tramway," depot for "station," switch for "shunt," baggage for "luggage," store for "shop," bureau for "chest of drawyers," clever for "good-natured," boards for "deals," calico for "prints," corn for "maize," dry goods for "drapers' articles or haberdashery," fall for "autumn," dress for "gown," fix for "repair," guess for "think," hardware for "iron-mongery," hold on for "stop," homely for "ugly," loafer for "lounger," mad for "angry," mail for "post," pantaloons for "trousers," vest for "jacket," quite for "very," rooster for "cock," sick for "ill," sleigh for "sledge," stoop for "porch," suspenders for "braces," venison for "deer meat," and woods for "a wood."

An American merchant in Paris has issued a small blue book of fourteen pages, on "Three Works of Art," manufactured in San Francisco expressly for the international exhibition. The first is "a massive and elegant porte-monnaie and card-case" made of gold and quartz from the mines of two States and two Territories. The second is a ladies' powder-box and puff, surmounted by a grizzly bear in the act of crossing the great overland railway. The third is a jewel casket, "representing the substantial mines of the Pacific coast." On the cover is "a pictorial and historical representation of a buffalo hunt on the plains," with big trees and a railroad track with two bulls dashing across it to evade the hunters who are in close pursuit. The casket contains nearly nineteen pounds of solid gold and auriferous quartz, and with the other pieces is valued at $30,000. The case is made of different species of wood grown on the Pacific coast.

Having been bound up in Paris during the seige, the editor of the London *Truth* ought to know something about the taste of the meat of the various kinds of animals which were then used for human food. A shop for the sale of horseflesh having been recently opened in London, he writes apropos of it: "A contemporary calls upon me to give my experience in horseflesh. It is like third-rate beef. It cannot be said to have a disagreeable taste, for it has no taste at all. Donkey, on the other hand, is delicious, and infinitely better than beef or mutton. This the French soon discovered during the siege of Paris, for a 'portion' of donkey cost about six times as much as a 'portion' of horse. Cats taste exactly like rabbits; it is impossible to distinguish between them. The objection to rats is that when cooked their flesh is gritty. This objection, however, is somewhat epicurean, for, except for this grittiness, they are a wholesome and excellent article of food. I am surprised that there is not a society for the promotion of eating rats."

Bibulous Bees.

We have always admired the way, says the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Herald*, "the little busy bee improves each shining hour," but there is one thing about the industrious creature that is not generally known. An immense honey production has grown up in Los Angeles and San Diego counties in the past two or three years. Every canyon and coigne of vantage in both counties has its bee farm. Colonel Chalmers Scott informs us that the bees in San Diego county have developed a great fondness for orange blossoms and grapes. It was the fashion formerly to make 4,000 or 5,000 gallons of wine at Guajome every year, but since the bees have made their appearance the vineyard at that point has failed to yield. The grape forms as of yore, but the juice is sucked out by the bees, thus anticipating the wine press. They dip into the orange blossoms also, and the consequence is that the fruit is dwarfed. Of course, in Los Angeles county we have enough grapes and orange blossoms to make the depredations of the insect a very trifling matter. Besides, the bee ranches are located at such a distance from our vineyards and orange groves that any injury they could possibly inflict upon them is a very trifling matter. Some illfeeling has grown up among the bee men and the sheep men of San Diego county, from a cause which develops an interesting trait on the part of the bees. As is generally known, a great portion of the feed of bees in Southern California is the blossom of the white sage. It makes a white and agreeable honey. But when sheep have once pastured among white sage the bees will have nothing more to do with it. It is quite likely that at the next session of the Legislature there will be an effort both upon the part of the bee men and the sheep men to obtain some legislation from their respective standpoints. If the bees multiply at the rate which has characterized them for the past three years, the controversies which will arise about them may rival the fierce collisions of the fence and no-fence men. We have thus far had the sweet; we shall shortly be treated to the sting.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Fires: Crocker's Fertilizer Works at Buffalo, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $100,000, on which the insurance is $80,000; at Elmira, N. Y., Reed & Cooper's foundry and architectural iron works were burned, entailing a loss of $15,000, covered by insurance, and at Newark, N. J., the destruction by the flames of Owen McFarland's building resulted in a loss of about $25,000, which is partially insured.

Ira B. Wright, the defaulting treasurer of South Hadley, Mass., has been found guilty of embezzling $29,000 and sentenced to five years in State prison.

The flames have destroyed a portion of the Taunton (Mass.) Tack Company's building, causing an estimated loss of $75,000; insurance, $60,000.

Thirteen buildings were destroyed by a fire in Buffalo, N. Y., entailing a loss of about $100,000.

While several of the boys of the New York Juvenile Asylum were playing base ball, James Crawley, aged fourteen, was accidentally struck on the head by a bat in the hands of William Hamilton, aged twelve, and instantly killed.

There was some impediment in the working of the blast furnace of Stephen Robbins & Sons, Philadelphia, and an effort was made to cool it off, when an arch of fire was formed in the furnace, which fell into the water beneath. The great steam pressure thus formed fatally scalded the superintendent, John McChesney, and badly injured six other men.

William E. Gray, who swindled New York bankers and others out of large sums by altering the face value of bonds, and then fled to Europe, where he continued his nefarious operations, evading justice for a long time, arrived in New York the other day in charge of a detective.

Tom Ballard, a noted counterfeiter who was serving a term of thirty years in the Albany (N. Y.) penitentiary for making counterfeit United States notes, stabbed himself in various parts of the body with a shoemaker's knife, inflicting fatal wounds.

At a conference with New York bankers Secretary Sherman said that he would begin to make specie payments on August 1st, and that he had in the treasury $121,000,000 in gold exclusively for the purposes of resumption.

The most important changes made recently are the removals of General Arthur from the position of collector of the port of New York and A. B. Cornell from the position of naval officer of the same city. General Arthur is succeeded by General E. A. Merritt and Mr. Cornell by Colonel S. W. Burt. While Congress was in session the President nominated Mr. Roosevelt for collector but the nomination was rejected by the Senate.

Western and Southern States.

At Steubenville, Ohio, John Stewart, while drunk, applied for more liquor at the saloon of one McCann. Being refused he took a position on the opposite side of the street, behind a tree, and when McCann and his little son appeared Stewart shot and killed them both. A passing citizen was wounded by the shots fired by Stewart.

In consequence of a notification received by Governor Gear, of Iowa, that tramps are infesting Marshalltown and other points in the State and have taken possession of railroad trains in some cases, he has issued a proclamation urging upon the mayors and sheriffs to be prompt and diligent in preserving the peace and calling attention to that portion of the revised statutes authorizing them to call out the militia or other citizens when deemed expedient.

The Arkansas Democrats have nominated State officers and adopted a platform opposing enforced resumption, favoring the equalization of the greenback, gold and silver dollar and endorsing the House presidential election investigation.

William Sutcliffe, a professional swimmer, while bathing in the Mississippi river at New Orleans, was struck by a passing barge and drowned.

At Independence, Iowa, Clarence Shaw shot and instantly killed Miss Mattie Sherwood, the daughter of a prominent citizen. He then shot and killed himself. Jealousy was the supposed cause.

James Gilmore, long employed in the United States Express office at Cincinnati, stole a package of money aggregating $15,000 and decamped for parts unknown, leaving behind a wife and four children.

A body of fifty volunteers, under Captain Sperry, were defeated at Willow Springs, Northern Oregon, by a large force of Indians. Captain Sperry and nearly all his command are reported killed or wounded. The uprising among the Indians of Oregon and adjoining Territories continues, and hostile bands are roaming through that portion of the country, increasing in numbers daily.

The number of hostile Indians on the warpath in Idaho and Oregon is estimated at about 2,500.

Democratic State conventions have been held in Michigan and Missouri. In the former the ticket nominated is headed by Orlando M. Barnes for governor, and the platform adopted arraigns the Republican party, endorses the Presidential election investigation, declares that "gold and silver coin are the money of the Constitution, and that all paper currency should be converted into such coin at the will of the holder," and is "opposed to the further forcible reduction of the volume of currency." In Missouri the platform adopted opposes large standing armies, declares that while the question who should be President is settled "that decision ought not to preclude a full investigation and exposure of all frauds connected with that election and the accountability of all who were guiltily concerned," denounces the national banking system, says greenbacks should be made a legal tender, demands the repeal of the resumption act, urges Mississippi river improvements, sympathizes with and promises relief to the working classes, and advocates a reduction in expenditures of national, State and municipal governments.

A battle has taken place in Northwestern Oregon between the Indians and General Howard's troops, in which the latter were successful, driving the hostiles from one fortified position to another and pushing them so hard that they abandoned many of their horses. The troops had five men wounded and about twenty horses killed. The loss of the Indians could not be ascertained.

From Washington.

The public printer, the secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives are now engaged in an examination of the property recently purchased under law of Congress, consisting of 25,000 bound volumes of the *Congressional Globe*, 40,000 unbound volumes of the same, 46,000 metal plates and 24,000 composition plates for printing the *Congressional Globe*, the two-story fire-proof building, and the copyright for the complete work. Congress appropriated $190,000 for the purchase of this property.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 1878, the issues of ordinary postage stamps by the post office department amounted to $19,468,618, as against $18,181,696 for the preceding year. The issues of newspaper stamps increased from $1,000,605 to $1,093,845, and the issues of stamped envelopes and wrappers decreased from $4,616,932 to $4,605,774. The issues of postal cards increased from about 170,000,000 in number to 200,063,000. The total amount of increase in the issues for sale to the public was $1,975,169 or 7¾ per cent., as compared with the previous year.

General Sherman has called the attention of all officers of the army to the clause of the army appropriation bill which declares it shall not be lawful for any part of the army to be employed as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing laws. General Sherman concludes his orders by directing officers not to permit the use of troops under their command to aid the civil authorities in the execution of laws, except as provided by the constitution and Congress.

The acting secretary of the treasury has issued the sixty-first call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 are coupon and $2,500,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 11th day of October next, and the interest will cease on that day.

Foreign News.

Thirty persons were killed by an explosion in a petroleum factory at Lyons, France.

A fire at Mandall, India, destroyed 4,700 houses.

England and Turkey have signed a convention, by which England agrees to resist further encroachment on the part of Russia in Asiatic Turkey, and in return the sultan transfers the island of Cyprus to England on condition that she restores the island in case Russia gives up all claim to Batoum, Kars and Ardahan, in Asia Minor. Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed governor of Cyprus.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that he learns from perfectly trustworthy sources that in St. Petersburg, and still more in Moscow great indignation is felt at the results of the congress. Russian diplomatists in general and the plenipotentiaries at Berlin in particular are spoken of with contempt. They do nothing, the people say, but make concessions, and are ready to accept any humiliation to gain the approbation of Europe.

Out of twenty-two supplementary elections held in France for Deputies to the French Assembly, seventeen districts returned Republicans.

Prince Milan has issued a proclamation declaring the independence of Servia, which was secured by the treaty of San Stefano and ratified by the European congress.

Hoedel, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Germany, has been sentenced to death.

A telegram from Sydney, New South Wales, states that two tribes of natives have risen against the government on the island of New Caledonia and massacred 125 whites, including women and children. They have also captured two military stations.

An official statement announcing the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish alliance is published in Constantinople. The statement says that England has engaged to pay the Porte $750,000 yearly, whereas the present revenue of the island of Cyprus is only $600,000 per annum.

Nearly all the class juries of the Paris Exposition have finished their work and submitted reports to the group juries; the latter have passed upon the reports thus far presented, making very few changes. Nothing is officially known of the result, but it is unofficially stated that the Americans have obtained more prizes than the citizens of any other country in proportion to the number of exhibitors. In one class all the American exhibitors have obtained medals; in another all except one. It is thought the United States will have five or six grand prizes and a liberal number of gold medals. Foreign jurors have expressed much admiration for the excellence of the articles in the American section of the Exposition. The general commission has increased the number of gold medals twenty per cent., silver medals forty, and bronze medals sixty per cent.

The House Presidential Election Investigation.

Mr. Potter has written a reply to Secretary Sherman's letter asking that witnesses to prove fraud and intimidation in Louisiana be called. Mr. Potter says the committee will give Mr. Sherman an opportunity to call Mr. Stoughton, as requested. The letter closes thus: "Should it later appear that any testimony as to wrong or violence before the election would be proper to the inquiry pending into frauds and wrongs in the returns after the election, or to the conspiracy referred to in the resolution appointing the committee, they (the committee) will consider whether it may be practicable to take the testimony you propose; and that in contradiction, or whether the reports of testimony taken by former committees of the Senate and House may not be used; and any application from you in this respect may be duly considered."

Secretary Sherman has written another letter to Mr. Potter, in which he again offers to prove fraud and intimidation in the Louisiana election. Mr. Sherman says in his letter: "In view of the facts that your committee is now engaged in taking further testimony intended to show that the declarations set forth in the various protests are not true, it seems to me that I should be allowed to prove, by additional testimony, that these protests are true." In closing his letter Mr. Sherman says: "I have also to state that I am now prepared, at the convenience of the committee to submit such money here in Washington to repel the charges against me, and have given to Mr. Shellabarger a list of witnesses whom I ask may be subpœnaed."

After an extended recess the committee met again in Washington and proceeded to the examination of witnesses. Senator Kellogg was called and testified concerning the doings of the returning board in 1876 and the condition of affairs in Louisiana at that time. Witness then stated that on the face of the returns the Tilden electors had a majority but that the returning board had thrown out enough votes to count in Hayes, and that this was done because the election in some parishes had not been free and fair. After examining witnesses in regard to appointments made by the President of Louisiana politicians the committee adjourned.

Wouldn't Pay the Price.

A Paris letter has this item: While waiting for our carriage to come out of the interminable file on Avenue de Maugnan, the attention of myself and companions was called to an animated discussion between a party of Americans and the keeper of a restaurant. Our fellow-countryman, who appeared to be a prosperous mechanic abroad, and was accompanied by two stout ladies, probably his wife and her mother, was anxious to enter the hall of the restaurant, but was refused admittance because the landlord insisted that the transatlantic visitor had not paid him the price agreed upon for the use of two small bedrooms. "Why, confound your picture," said the mechanic, "you said you'd take us all in for five francs (five dollars), and now you won't stick to your bargain." The restaurant man held up his right hand three times and tried to explain that the charge was five francs apiece. One of the ladies, who dimly understood French, finally got the idea and endeavored to explain it to her husband. But he was furious. "Five francs apiece," he ejaculated, "taint nothin' of the sort;" and he made a header directly for the hall door, pushing Mr. Frenchman vigorously aside. He was forthwith ejected with no gentle hand. Then he went in search of a policeman. The guardian of the public peace came, and the American explained, in loud and excited tones, his difficulty. When we left they had all become good friends, even the policeman hobnobbing with the contestants, though how that was arrived at I can not imagine.

The Sun Dance.

The young men at Spotted Tail's camp recently had their annual sun dance, and the barbarous festival was one of more than ordinary "success." Forty-eight candidates passed through the terrible ordeal of self-torture, thus becoming entitled to full diplomas as warriors of unquestioned bravery. The ceremony is as follows: The candidate for honors cuts two longitudinal slits down each breast, and under the strip of skin and flesh enclosed by the incisions one end of a lariat is passed and lightly tied. The other end of the lariat is then made fast to the top of a high pole, and the candidate throws himself back with his weight upon the lariat. The dance then goes on until the flesh gives way. Sifould he fail to break loose in the manner prescribed or should he faint during the operation, he is forever disgraced. The danced just closed was held about fifteen miles back from the Missouri river, near Yankton, Dakota, and was witnessed by about seven thousand Indians and twenty-five whites. Old Spotted Tail was master of ceremonies.

In a list of British places, pensions and sinecures, in 1819, appear the names of Edward Shippen Arnold, James Robertson Arnold, Geo. Arnold and Sophia Matilda Arnold—the first three for £400 a year, the last for £100. They are pensions given by royal sign manual, and a note is appended: "N. B.—These are the children of the notorious American General Arnold."

A Man of Massive Brow.

A short time ago Speth, the Walnut street optician, received an order from a Columbus judge to send him the largest pair of spectacles he had on hand. He picked out a pair from an old stock, that looked as though they might have been made expressly for Joe Goss the day following his fight with Tom Allen, and sent them by express to the judge's address.

A few days later the package came back, with an accompanying note saying the frames were altogether too small—he couldn't get them on, and must have the largest size manufactured. He had a head that was a head, and wanted a pair of glasses that could be used for both eyes at the same time. Speth puzzled over the matter a day or two, and then took out the bow between the glasses, put in a new one of double size, and sent the spectacles back to Columbus, confident that he would soon get a complaint that they were altogether too large, but he was determined to convince the judge he had brought his work to the right shop, if he didn't make a cent on the job.

But back they came again, with a testy note from the judge that he didn't want any more children's spectacles sent up that way. He wanted something that a full-grown man could wear, and that, too, without any more nonsense—he was in a hurry for the glasses.

By this time Mr. Speth had got mad in earnest, and made an emphatic declaration that the goods wouldn't be thrown back on his hands again for the same cause. He then set to work and forged a pair of frames specially, big enough to fit a mule, and sent them forward with a request to notify at once by telegraph if they were too small and he would send on his sign.

A day or two afterward a Columbus man dropped in and inquired of Speth if he had yet sent the sign.

"Good heavens! no!" said the optician. "Did he want it?"

"Well, no," said the visitor with a queer smile. "The specs were a leetle bit tight, but he thought he could manage to get along with them till he could come down and leave his measure."

"Well, I'm stumped," said Speth. "I got up them frames for a joke. What sort of a head does that old judge tote around anyhow?"

"Him? Why bless your life, man, he's got a head like a flour barrel, and everybody says that's what